PERSAHABATAN SEPANJANG MUSIM
FRIENDSHIP FOR ALL SEASONS

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Milik Negara
Tidak Diperjualbelikan

PERSAHABATAN SEPANJANG MUSIM

Friendship for All Seasons

Kementerian Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata
Republik Indonesia

Persahabatan Sepanjang Musim
Friendship for All Seasons
Yusi Avianto Pareanom

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Memperingati
To Commemorate

45 Tahun Hubungan Diplomatik Republik Indonesia dan Republik Rakyat Demokratik Korea (1964 - 2009)
45 Years of Diplomatic Relationship of Republic of Indonesia and Democratic People's Republic of Korea (1964 - 2009)
dan
and
100 Tahun Presiden Kim Il Sung (15 April 1912 - 15 April 2012)
100 Years of President Kim Il Sung (15 April 1912 - 15 April 2012)

PENGANTAR
FOREWORD

Puji syukur kehadapan Tuhan Yang Maha Esa atas rahmatNya maka buku Persahabatan Sepanjang Musim ini dapat diselesaikan. Buku ini merupakan hasil catatan penulis Yusi Avianto Pareanom dalam kunjungan sepuluh hari di RRD Korea bulan April 2009.

Buku Persahabatan Sepanjang Musim bercerita tentang awal tumbuhnya persahabatan kedua negara dan perjalanannya sampai sekarang. Banyak kisah yang dapat diteladani, utamanya persahabatan tulus dua pemimpin besar, Presiden Sukarno dan Presiden Kim Il Sung. Selain itu, buku ini juga merupakan upaya memperkenalkan secara ringkas kepada pembaca Indonesia mengenai Korea: perjuangan, keberhasilan pembangunan, masyarakat, dan kekayaan budayanya.

Semoga buku ini dapat memberikan sumbangan bagi makin eratnya hubungan Indonesia dan Korea.

Thank to God Almighty for His Blessing that this book, Friendship for All Seasons, is finally completed. This book is a compilation of notes that made by writer Yusi Avianto Pareanom in his ten days visit in DPR of Korea in April, 2009.

The book Friendship for All Seasons tells of the blossoming friendship between the two nations and its journey so far. There have been many inspiring stories, especially those about the sincere friendship between two great leaders, President Sukarno and President Kim Il Sung. The book also constitutes an effort to provide a brief introduction about Korea for the Indonesian readers: about the struggle, the success of the development efforts, the society, and the richness of the Korean culture.

I hope the book can contribute to the strengthening friendship between Indonesia and Korea.

Ni Wayan Giri Adnyani

Director of International Relation Ministry of Culture and Tourism
Direktur Hubungan Internasional Kementerian Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata

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Sambutan
Menteri Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata
Greetings
Minister For Culture and Tourism

Persahabatan Republik Indonesia dan Republik Rakyat Demokratik Korea adalah harta yang sangat berharga bagi dua negara. Lahir dari keinginan tulus untuk mewujudkan tata dunia baru yang damai dan sejahtera, persahabatan Indonesia dan Korea sudah mencapai banyak hal sejak terjalin secara informal pada era 1950-an. Kerja sama dan solidaritas di forum internasional menjadi bukti kedekatan ini. Semua ini tak lepas dari kuatnya landasan yang dibangun oleh Presiden Sukarno dan Presiden Kim Il Sung melalui persahabatan pribadi mereka yang layak diteladani.

Di bidang kebudayaan, saya merasa bangga dan terhormat karena Indonesia secara khusus telah menempati ruang tersendiri di hati pemerintah dan rakyat Korea. Indonesia selalu mendapatkan undangan untuk berpartisipasi dalam Festival Bunga Kimilsung,

The friendship between the Republic of Indonesia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is an invaluable treasure for both countries. Born out of the sincere desire to make a new world order, one that is peaceful and prosperous, the friendship between Indonesia and Korea has achieved a lot since its informal beginning in the fifties. The cooperation and solidarity in international forums serve as the proof of such close relationship. This has all to do with the strong foundation that President Sukarno and President Kim Il Sung had built, based on their exemplary personal relationship with each other.

In terms of the cultural cooperation, I feel proud and honored because Indonesia has occupied a special niche in the hearts of the Korean government and its people. Indonesia always receives the

Festival Seni Persahabatan Musim Semi Bulan April, dan Festival Film Negara Berkembang pada setiap kesempatan.

Oleh karenanya, saya sangat menyambut gembira terbitnya buku *Persahabatan Sepanjang Musim.* Melalui buku ini, kita semua bisa menyimak bagaimana persahabatan itu tumbuh berkembang sampai menjadi bentuknya yang sekarang. Kisah-kisah besar hadir bertautan dengan kisah-kisah ringan menjadi bukti bahwa persahabatan itu nyata dan akan semakin erat saja pada tahun-tahun mendatang.

invitations to participate in the Kimilsung Flower Festival, April Spring Art Festival, and the Film Festival of the Developing Countries.

I therefore warmly welcome the publication of the book *Friendship for All Seasons*. Through this book, we can all learn how the friendship has bloomed before it acquires its form today. Stories great and small can be read here, interlinked with one other and serve as the proof that the friendship is real and will become stronger in the years to come.

Jero Wacik
Menteri Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Republik Indonesia
Minister for Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia

Sambutan
Sekjen Kementerian Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata
Greetings
Secretary General Ministry of Culture and Tourism

Indonesia selalu menunjukkan peran aktif dalam forum internasional khususnya dalam menciptakan perdamaian dunia termasuk melalui kerjasama bilateral bidang kebudayaan dan pariwisata. Kerjasama dan persahabatan Indonesia dan Republik Rakyat Demokratik Korea (RRD Korea) sudah terjalin lama dan eratnya hubungan kedua negara dituangkan dalam kegiatan-kegiatan kebudayaan dan saling berkunjungnya pejabat kedua negara.

Dalam kunjungan kerja saya ke negara ini, memenuhi undangan pemerintah RRD Korea pada acara Festival Bunga Kim Il Sung bulan April 2009, saya benar-benar dapat merasakan bahwa Indonesia mendapatkan tempat yang istimewa dihati rakyat RRD Korea. Festival Bunga Kim Il Sungia merupakan bukti hal itu dan semua rakyat RRD Korea mengetahui bahwa bunga anggrek *dendrodium* itu adalah hadiah

Indonesia always show active role in international forums, especially in creating world peace including through bilateral partnership in culture and tourism. Partnership and friendship of Indonesia and Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPR Korea) has long been entwined and the strong relationship between two nations was expressed through culture activities and visits from officials of both countries.

In my work visit to Korea, that was accordance with DPR Korea government's invitation to Kimilsungia Festival in April 2009, I really could feel that Indonesia has a special place in Korean' heart. Kimilsungia Festival is a proof of that and every Korean knows that dendodrium orchid is a gift from first president of Republic of Indonesia, Sukarno, to their beloved leader, President Kim Il Sung. I

Presiden RI pertama, Sukarno kepada pemimpin yang mereka hormati, Presiden Kim Il Sung. Saya merasa bangga bahwa nama Indonesia sangat dihormati oleh semua orang di RRD Korea.

Semoga persahabatan kedua negara dapat berlanjut terus seiring berjalannya waktu dan memberikan manfaat bagi masyarakat kedua negara.

am very proud that Indonesia is very honored by everyone in DPR of Korea.

May this friendship of Indonesia and Korea continues with time and give benefits to people of two nations.

WARDIYATMO

Sekretaris Jendral Kementerian Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata

Secretary General Ministry of Culture and Tourism

Sambutan
Duta Besar DPR Korea
Greetings
Ambassador of DPR of Korea

Sejak 1960-an, Presiden Kim Il Sung, Pemimpin Besar rakyat Korea, sahabat rakyat Indonesia, telah menjalin hubungan akrab dengan Presiden Sukarno, yang bersamanya bekerja keras untuk memberikan sumbangsih abadi bagi pengembangan hubungan persahabatan dan kerjasama Korea – Indonesia dan Gerakan Non-Blok.

Buku *Persahabatan Sepanjang Musim*, menggambarkan secara terperinci dan dengan kisah-kisah yang nyata tentang sejarah hubungan persahabatan kedua rakyat kita sekaligus sumbangan besar yang telah diberikan oleh Presiden Kim Il Sung dan Presiden Sukarno dalam pengembangannya.

Persahabatan Sepanjang Musim sangat istimewa dalam hubungan bilateral Korea-Indonesia, karena mencerminkan cita-cita rakyat

The president Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and close friend of the Indonesian people, had built close friendship with the President Sukarno, already in 1960's and together with him made immortal contributions to the bilateral relationship between the two countries and the development of the Non-alignment Movement.

Friendship for All Seasons vividly describes with facts and stories about the history of friendship between the people of the two countries as well as great achievements of the Great Leader President Kim Il Sung and the beloved President Sukarno in strengthening its friendly ties.

Friendship for All Seasons is significant for development of Korea-Indonesia bilateral relations, reflecting the willingness and in-

kedua negara yang ingin terus bekerjasama pada masa depan juga untuk meningkatkan lagi hubungan persahabatan tradisional berdasarkan atas keakraban para pemimpin terdahulu, dari generasi ke generasi.

Buku ini yang diterbitkan menjelang ulang tahun ke-45 kunjungan Presiden Kim Il Sung ke Indonesia, akan memberi semangat kepada rakyat Korea yang sedang berusaha keras untuk membuka pintu masuk menuju negara kuat dan makmur pada tahun 2012 yang bertepatan pada HUT ke-100 Presiden Kim Il Sung.

Bunga Kimilsungia, hadiah yang diberikan kepada Presiden Kim Il Sung oleh Presiden Sukarno berkembang mekar hari ini juga, sebagai lambang persahabatan Korea-Indonesia, dan hubungan persahabatan antara kedua rakyat kita akan terus berkembang bersama dengan bunga Kimilsungia yang mekar.

Saya menggunakan kesempatan ini, untuk mengucapkan terimakasih kepada para pegawai Depertemen Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata RI dan Bapak Yusi Avianto Pareanom atas usaha dan kerjasama yang bersungguh-sungguh dalam penerbitan buku ini.

tention of the people of the two countries to further develop the traditional friendship laid by the efforts of the late leaders, generation after generation.

The publication of the book an the occasion of 45th anniversary of the visit of the President Kin Il Sung to Indonesia will encourage the struggle of the Korean people striving to open the gate to agreat, prosperous and powerfull nation in 2012, which marks the centenary of birth of the President Kim Il Sung.

Today Kimilsungia, presented to the President Kim Il Sung by the President Sukarno, is in full bloom as a symbol of Korea-Indonesia friendship and the friendly ties between the peoples of the two countries will be ever strengthened together with the Kimilsungsia.

Taking this opportunity I would like to extend my gratitude to the officials in the Department of Culture and Tourism of Indonesia and Mr. Yusi Avianto Pareanom for their sincert efforts and cooperation to the successful publication of this book.

Jong Chun Gun

Duta Besar RRD Korea untuk Republik Indonesia

Ambassador of the DPR of Korea to the Republic of Indonesia

1

BERSEMINYA BUNGA PERSAHABATAN
THE BUD OF FRIENDSHIP

Pyongyang di musim semi benar-benar menawan. Bunga-bunga cantik berlomba-lomba bermekaran di jalanan. Ada azalea, aprikot, peony, dan masih banyak lagi. Menyaksikannya, rasa gembira dengan cepat menjalar. Dari sekian banyak bunga, ada satu yang sangat istimewa bagi rakyat Korea, yaitu Kimilsungia atau Bunga Kim Il Sung, anggrek genus *Dendobrium* dengan warna bunga ungu kemerahjambuan (*deep pinkish-purple*).

Kimilsungia yang menjadi bunga nasional ini bisa ditemui di seluruh penjuru Korea. Namun, pada musim semi, salah satu tempat terbaik untuk mengagumi keindahannya adalah di Festival Kimilsungia yang diselenggarakan di Kimilsungia-Kimjongilia Exhibition House. Gedung ini terletak di tepian Sungai Taedong yang indah yang membelah Pyongyang menjadi dua bagian.

Pyongyang in spring is truly enchanting. Beautiful flowers are competing to bloom. There are azaleas, apricots, peonies, and many more. Their sight brings true joy in our hearts. Among the many flowers, one remains special to the Koreans: the Kimilsungia Flower, a Dendobrium orchid with a deep pinkish-purple hue.

The Kimilsungia, the national flower of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), can be seen in all corners of Korea. In spring, however, one of the best places to admire its beauty is the Kimilsungia Festival, held at the Kimilsungia-Kimjongilia Exhibition House. The building is located on the bank of the picturesque Taedong River that divides Pyongyang in two.

Festival Kimilsungia adalah bagian dari perayaan tahunan Hari Matahari yang jatuh bertepatan dengan kelahiran Pemimpin Besar Kim Il Sung pada 15 April. Tahun 2009 penyelenggaraan festival yang kesebelas.

Pembukaan festival dilakukan pada 13 April 2009. Ribuan bunga yang dipamerkan dengan cepat membuat pengunjung merasakan kehangatan dan kedamaian. Bahkan jika hanya melihat sekilas. Pameran ini diikuti berbagai organisasi di dalam negeri Korea dan perwakilan negara-negara sahabat. Stan demi stan peserta mengundang decak kagum. Ada yang menampilkan replika Menara Juche, sementara yang lainnya menghadirkan suasana keindahan alam di negara yang berjuluk Joson atau Land of Morning Calm ini.

Menjelang tengah hari, acara dimulai. Undangan duduk rapi di tempat sementara orkes tiup yang berada di samping memainkan lagu pembuka. Di meja depan terlihat para pengurus Yayasan Bunga Kim Il Sung. Salah seorang adalah Dewi Sukarno, janda mendiang Sukarno, presiden pertama Indonesia.

Dua pejabat Indonesia, Sekretaris Jenderal Kementerian Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Wardiyatmo dan Duta Besar Daulat Hotma Audison Pasaribu juga duduk di depan. Wardiyatmo siang itu memberikan sambutan sebagai wakil Indonesia. Ia antara lain menyatakan terima kasih dan kebanggaannya bisa hadir dalam festival yang menjadi simbol persahabatan abadi Indonesia dan Korea dan berharap hubungan kedua negara bisa semakin maju pada tahun-tahun mendatang.

The Kimilsungia Festival is a part of the yearly Sun's Day festival, which is held on the Great Leader Kim Il Sung's birthday on April 15. The year 2009 saw the eleventh occasion of the festival.

The festival was opened on April 13, 2009. Thousands of flowers exhibited there immediately brought feelings of peace and warmth among the visitors, even if they merely took a glimpse. A variety of organizations, be it from Korea itself as well as the representatives of friendly nations, took part in the exhibition. One stand after another unfailingly excited feelings of admiration. One stand presented a replica of the Juche Tower, while another showed the beauty of the nature in the country known as the Joson or Land of the Morning Calm.

As noon drew close, the event began. All invitees duly sat on the assigned seats while the brass section played the opening song. At the front seats were the board members of the Kim Il Sung Flower Foundation. One of them was Dewi Sukarno, the widow of Sukarno, Indonesia's first president.

Two Indonesian officials, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism Wardiyatmo and the Ambassador Daulat Hotma Audison Pasaribu, also sat at the front row. That day, Wardiyatmo presented a speech representing Indonesia. He expressed his sense of gratitude and pride of having been able to come to the festival, which symbolizes the eternal friendship between Indonesia and Korea. He also talked about his hope for the strengthening relationship between the two nations in the years to come.

Di antara negara-negara sahabat, hanya wakil Indonesia yang beroleh kesempatan berpidato. Bagi orang Indonesia yang hadir, hal ini sungguh membesarkan hati. Namun, mengapa bisa demikian? Semua ini tak lepas dari perjalanan bunga anggrek ungu itu sendiri. Sebuah foto lama yang terpasang di stan Indonesia bisa menjadi petunjuk: dua pemimpin besar, Presiden Sukarno dan Presiden Kim Il Sung berbincang akrab di Kebun Raya Bogor. Foto tersebut diambil pada 12 April 1965. Nilai sejarahnya sangat tinggi karena pada hari itulah bunga Kim Il Sung "lahir".

Begini ceritanya. Pada April 1965, Perdana Menteri Kim Il Sung mengadakan lawatan ke Indonesia. Salah satu tempat yang ia

Among the representatives of the friendly nations who were present that day, only the Indonesian representative was given the opportunity to make a speech. For the Indonesians there, this was truly heartwarming. How could that be? Well, it had to do with the purple orchid itself. An old picture hung at the Indonesian stand might provide the clue: two great leaders, President Sukarno and President Kim Il Sung, were chatting amicably at the Bogor Botanical Garden. The picture was taken on April 12, 1965. It had a significant historical value, as it was on that day that the Kim Il Sung flower was "born."

So, this is how the story goes. In April 1965, Premier Kim Il Sung had a visit to Indonesia. One of the places that we went to was the

수령님은
만민의 태양

kunjungi adalah Kebun Raya Bogor.

Marsekal Kim Il Sung yang didampingi Bung Karno sangat mengagumi ribuan koleksi anggrek, kaktus, dan tumbuhan tropis lain yang dimiliki Kebun Raya yang berdiri sejak 1817 itu. Di salah satu rumah kaca, Sukarno menunjuk sebuah pot bunga yang sedang dipegang oleh Direktur Kebun Raya Sujana Kasan. Sujana lantas menjelaskan bahwa bunga tersebut adalah keluarga anggrek yang dibiakkan dengan susah payah oleh seorang botanis bernama Buntu. Anggrek ungu itu berasal dari Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan. Dalam setahun, ia bisa berbunga dua kali dan selama mekar tahan selama tiga bulan.

Setelah melihat kuntum bunga itu beberapa saat, Kim Il Sung berkata, "Bunga ini sangat cantik." Ia melanjutkan dengan mengucapkan terima kasih kepada tuan rumahnya yang sudah memperlihatkan bunga yang sejelita itu.

Sukarno, dengan spontan, membalas ucapan tamunya dengan keinginannya menamai anggrek itu Bunga Kim Il Sung. Alasannya, bunga anggrek ungu itu memiliki sifat-sifat yang sama persis dengan tamunya: gagah-anggun, penuh cinta, damai, dan mendatangkan harapan yang baik. Usul ini langsung diamini oleh Direktur Kebun Raya.

Kim Il Sung menolak halus karena ia merasa tidak pantas mendapat kehormatan sebesar itu.

"Oh, tidak kawan, Anda telah sangat berjasa kepada umat manusia, penghargaan ini lebih dari layak," kata Sukarno berkeras.

Lagi-lagi tamunya menampik halus.

Sukarno tak mau menyerah. Di Jakarta, usul tersebut kembali

Bogor Botanical Garden.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, accompanied by Bung Karno, admired the thousands orchids, cacti, and other tropical plants collected at the Botanical Garden, which was founded in 1817. In one of the green houses, Sukarno pointed at a potted plant held by the director of the Botanical Garden, Sujana Kasan. Sujana explained that the flower came from an orchid family that had been cultivated with much difficulty by a botanist named Buntu. The purple orchid originated from Makassar, South Sulawesi. It bloomed twice in a given year, and the flower would last for three months.

As he observed the flower, Kim Il Sung said, "The flower is truly beautiful." He then conveyed his gratitude to his host who had shown him such a lovely flower.

Sukarno spontaneously responded by expressing his wish to name the orchid "the Kim Il Sung Flower." He reasoned that the purple orchid and his guest had exactly a similar set of features: graceful and dashing, full of love, peaceful, and bringing hopes. The Director of the Botanical Garden supported the idea right away.

Kim Il Sung courteously declined as he felt he did not deserve such honor.

"But, naturally, Comrade, you've brought so much good for mankind. You more than deserve the honor," Sukarno insisted.

His guest politely turned the offer down again.

Sukarno refused to give up. In Jakarta, he brought up the idea

dikemukakannya. Akhirnya, Jenderal Kim Il Sung berkata bahwa bila hal itu merupakan keinginan tulus Sukarno dan rakyat Indonesia, ia akan menerimanya sebagai tanda penghargaan dan persahabatan bagi rakyat Korea. Inilah kali pertama sebuah bunga dinamai mengikuti nama seorang pemimpin.

Hari yang bersejarah di Bogor tersebut memang menjadi *highlight* keakraban dua negara. Namun, sejatinya, persahabatan itu sudah terjalin selama bertahun-tahun sebelumnya.

Kontak awal

Rakyat Indonesia dan Korea sudah merasa sehati bahkan ketika kedua negara ini secara resmi belum lahir. Mereka disatukan oleh semangat nasionalisme yang kuat karena sama-sama mengalami penjajahan yang menyesakkan. Keduanya juga berhasil meraih kemerdekaan berkat perjuangan sendiri setelah berakhirnya Perang Dunia Kedua. Indonesia mengumandangkan proklamasi pada 17 Agustus 1945, sementara RRDK berdiri pada 9 September 1948.

Meskipun sudah sama-sama merdeka kontak dua negara tak bisa dilakukan dengan segera. Sampai awal 1950-an, Semenanjung Korea masih dilanda perang. Tak mengherankan jika pada periode ini RRDK berkonsentrasi dengan urusan dalam negerinya.

Meskipun saat itu saluran resmi belum terjalin, peluang pembukaan hubungan kian hari kian besar. Pada periode itu, Konferensi Meja Bundar menyisakan persoalan bagi Indonesia. Untuk membebaskan Irian Barat (sekarang Papua) yang masih

once more. General Kim Il Sung eventually submitted, saying that if that was indeed the sincere wish of Sukarno and the people of Indonesia, he would accept it as a sign of respect and friendship toward the Korean people. This was the first time that a flower was christened with the name of a leader.

The historical day in Bogor was the highlight of the friendship between the two nations. In essence, however, the friendship had blossomed some years before.

Initial contacts

The people of Indonesia and Korea had felt close to each other even before their respective country was officially born. They were united by a strong spirit of nationalism as they similarly suffered from repressive colonialism. Both had gained their freedom in a long struggle after the end of the Second World War. Indonesia proclaimed its independence on August 17, 1945, while the DPRK was founded on September 9, 1948.

Although the two countries had gained their independence, they could not make contact with each other right away. Until the early fifties, the Korean Peninsula was still beset by wars. Understandably, therefore, during this period the Democratic People's Republic of Korea focused on managing its domestic issues.

Although the official channel was yet to be established, there was an increasingly greater opportunity for the two countries to forge a relationship. At that time, the Roundtable Conference left

dikuasai Belanda, Indonesia memerlukan dukungan internasional. Landasan antiimperialisme dan antikolonialisme inilah yang menjadi dasar membangun hubungan persahabatan dengan RRDK.

Orang-orang Korea pertama yang mengunjungi Indonesia adalah delegasi mereka yang hadir sebagai peninjau dalam Konferensi Asia-Afrika 1955 di Bandung. Sementara itu, eloknya, yang mengawali kunjungan orang Indonesia ke Korea bukanlah kunjungan politikus, pejabat negara, ataupun pemimpin militer. Delegasi Indonesia pertama yang datang ke Pyongyang adalah para pemuda yang baru selesai menghadiri Festival Pemuda Internasional

several problems for Indonesia. To liberate West Irian (today's Papua) that was still in the hands of the Dutch, Indonesia needed international supports. It was such an anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist background that served as the basis for the friendship between Indonesia and the DPRK.

The first Koreans to visit Indonesia were the members of the delegation who came as observers during the 1955 Asia-Africa Conference in Bandung. Meanwhile, it is fascinating how the first Indonesians to visit Korea were not politicians, government officials, or military leaders. The first Indonesian delegation to visit Pyongyang consisted of the young people who had just been to the International Youth Festival in Moscow, 1958. One of them was

di Moskwa, 1958. Salah seorang dari mereka adalah penyanyi tenor Gordon Tobing yang sempat membawakan lagu *Sing Sing So* di hadapan penonton Korea.

Sepulang dari Korea, para pemuda Indonesia tersebut membawa cerita seru. Di Pyongyang, misalnya, mereka masih bisa melihat reruntuhan gedung yang terkena bom yang dijatuhkan musuh RRDK. Mereka juga mendengar bahwa Amerika Serikat pernah berkata bahwa sampai 100 tahun pun Pyongyang tak akan bisa bangkit kembali. Cerita-cerita semacam ini menguatkan kalangan di Indonesia untuk lebih mengenal lagi RRDK: apa sebenarnya yang terjadi dalam Perang Korea, dan apa saja yang akan dilakukan bangsa Korea untuk membangun kembali negara mereka?

Kunjungan para pemuda itu juga berbuah positif dengan pembentukan Lembaga Persahabatan Korea-Indonesia di Korea di bawah Komite Hubungan Budaya dan Luar Negeri pada 10 November 1958. Beberapa saat kemudian, di Indonesia berdiri Lembaga Persahabatan Indonesia-Korea yang diketuai Prof. Ir. Purbodiningrat. Kedua lembaga inilah yang menjalin kontak sesama organisasi massa.

Pada 1959, wartawan *Suara Merdeka* Anwar Nasution berkunjung ke Pyongyang. Ia meninjau beberapa obyek sejarah dan proyek pembangunan. Ia menuliskan kesan-kesannya di hariannya dan kemudian membukukannya dengan judul *Korea Baru*. Buku ini sangat bermanfaat bagi pembaca yang ingin mengenal lebih dalam RRDK. Setelah kunjungan Nasution, beberapa wartawan dan seniman juga

the tenor singer Gordon Tobing who subsequently had the opportunity to sing the traditional Batak song of *Sing Sing So* before the Korean audience.

As they came back home from Korea, the Indonesian youth brought with them exciting stories. When they were in Pyongyang, for example, they could see the remains of the buildings that had been bombed out by the enemies of the DPRK. They also heard how the United States had stated that Pyongyang would never come back on its feet again even in a hundred years. Stories like these strengthened the wish among the Indonesian people to know better about the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: What had actually happened during the Korean War, and what would Koreans do to rebuild their country?

The youth visit brought another positive result: the establishment of the Korea-Indonesia Friendship Association in Korea, under the auspices of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, on November 10, 1958. Some time later, Indonesia saw the foundation of the Indonesia-Korea Friendship Association, chaired by Professor Ir. Purbodiningrat. It was these two institutions that would then maintain the contacts between the two nations.

In 1959, a journalist from the *Suara Merdeka* daily, Anwar Nasution, visited Pyongyang. He went to several historical sites and development projects. He wrote his impressions in his diary and then published it under the title of *Korea Baru*, or "New Korea." The book is very useful for readers who wish to know more about the DPRK. After Nasution's visit, a number of journalists and art-

mengunjungi Korea, tetapi sifatnya masih belum resmi.

Hubungan diplomatik kedua negara belum terbentuk sampai 1959. Namun, pada tahun ini pula Korea membuka perwakilan dagang di Jakarta. Kantor inilah yang mengatur perjalanan delegasi Indonesia yang ingin mengunjungi Korea.

Delegasi resmi pertama Indonesia yang datang ke Pyongyang adalah rombongan kesenian yang dipimpin oleh Mulwanto dari Departemen Luar Negeri Indonesia pada 1961. Dalam kunjungan ini, delegasi dibantu pemuda-pemuda Korea sempat menyelenggarakan peringatan Hari Sumpah Pemuda pada 28 Oktober. Semua mahasiswa asing yang saat itu sedang belajar di Pyongyang juga ikut serta. Hal ini merupakan salah satu indikasi adanya keinginan kuat Korea menjalin hubungan persahabatan dengan Indonesia.

Selain delegasi kesenian, rombongan atlet PASI juga berkunjung ke Pyongyang. Salah seorang di antara mereka adalah M. Sarengat, pemegang medali emas Asian Games 1962 di Jakarta untuk lari 100 meter. Tim bola basket dan sepak bola tak mau ketinggalan melawat ke Korea dan melakukan pertandingan persahabatan.

Pada awalnya, pemahaman rakyat Korea tentang Indonesia masih terbatas pada geografisnya sebagai negara kepulauan, presidennya yang selalu memakai peci, lagu *Rayuan Pulau Kelapa* yang begitu merdu, dan orang utan. Kunjungan demi kunjungan delegasi Indonesia tak pelak meningkatkan pemahaman mereka.

ists also went to Korea, but these were unofficial visits.

The diplomatic relationship between the two countries was only established in 1959. It was in this same year that Korea established a trade representative in Jakarta. The office then managed the visits by Indonesian delegations to Korea.

The first official Indonesian delegation to arrive in Pyongyang was the art troupe led by Mulwanto from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1961. During this visit, the delegation, assisted by Korean youth, had the opportunity to hold an event commemorating the Indonesian Youth Pledge Day on October 28. All the foreign students in Pyongyang at the time took part in the event. That was an indication of how strong Korea's desire had been to forge a friendly relationship with Indonesia.

Aside from the delegation of artists, a group of athletes from the Indonesian Athletics Federation also visited Pyongyang. One of the athletes was M. Sarengat, a gold medalist at the 1962 Asian Games in Jakarta for the 100 meter sprint. The Indonesian basketball and soccer teams did not want to miss the train, either; they also made a visit to Korea and held friendly games there.

Initially, what Koreans knew about Indonesia had been limited to its geographical fact as an archipelago, its peci-wearing president, its enchanting song of *Rayuan Pulau Kelapa* (Charms of the Islands of Coconut Trees), and the orangutans. However, with the visits made by the Indonesian delegates, their knowledge about this overseas friend inevitably increased.

Penonton pun Masuk ke Lapangan

Pesta olahraga Ganefo 1964 di Jakarta memang sudah lama berlalu. Namun, keikutsertaan kontingen RRDK masih me-nyisakan kenangan tak terlupakan. Dua ratus lebih atlet Korea datang bertanding dan memenangkan banyak medali emas, antara lain di cabang judo dan atletik.

Yang paling istimewa adalah kesebelasan Korea. Mereka berhasil masuk final dan berhadapan dengan Uruguay. 90 menit ber-lalu, skor masih imbang. Mengingat Ganefo adalah turnamen yang kental semangat persahabatannya, dua tim yang berlaga di final dijadikan juara bersama. Prestasi ini tak pelak mengundang decak kagum rakyat Indonesia. Betapa tidak, Uruguay adalah tim kuat, bahkan dalam sejarah tercatat pernah dua kali meraih Piala Dunia. Yang tak banyak diketahui orang saat itu, beberapa pemain Korea yang ikut Ganefo juga tergabung dalam skuad yang berlaga dan membuat kejutan dalam Piala Dunia 1966 di Inggris.

Sementara itu, kekaguman terhadap kesebelasan Korea tampaknya tak berhenti setelah malam final. Beberapa perserikatan di daerah mengundang tim Korea untuk melakukan pertandingan persahabatan. Sayangnya, tidak semua daerah bisa dikunjungi. Yang beruntung adalah masyarakat Bandung. Mereka berhasil menonton langsung tim kuat Asia Timur itu berlaga di Stadion Siliwangi. Begitu penuhnya stadion sampai-sampai penonton luber ke dalam lapangan.

Bagaimana dengan daerah yang tidak didatangi tim sepak bola? Sebagai ganti, panitia dari Jakarta mengirim tim cabang lain. Untuk Medan, misalnya, didatangkan tim bola basket Korea. Alih-alih mendapat ucapan terima kasih, panitia justru kena amuk orang daerah. Minta sepak bola kenapa diberi yang lain.

And the Audience Enters...

It had been quite a while since the 1964 Games of the Newly Emerging Forces in Jakarta took place. The participation of the DPRK contingent, however, created unforgettable memories. More than two hundred Korean athletes came and won many gold medals, for example in judo and athletics.

The most remarkable was the Korean soccer team. They managed to play in the final and faced Uruguay. After ninety minutes, both teams still had equal scores, matching each other. Because Ganefo was a game with such a high sense of camaraderie, the two teams in the final became joint winners. This achievement elicited feelings of admiration from the Indonesian public, as the Uruguay team was a strong team, and it had even won two World Cups. Not many people knew then that some of the Korean players in the Games of the New Emerging Forces were also members of the squad that would make such a surprise at the 1966 World Cup in the UK.

Apparently, the awe for the Korean soccer team did not stop on the night of the final. Several teams in the regions invited the Korean team to play a friendly game with them. Unfortunately, the Korean team could not meet all requests. The public in Bandung was among the lucky ones. They could watch the strong East Asian team play at the Siliwangi Stadium. The stadium was so full that the audience even entered the arena, to watch from the field itself.

What about the regions that the soccer team failed to visit? For a replacement, the organizing committee in Jakarta sent the team from another branch of sport. To Medan, for example, they sent the Korean basketball team. Instead of receiving a token of gratitude, the organizing committee reaped fury from the public. “We asked for soccer, didn’t we? Why are you sending us another sport?”

Setelah kontak-kontak tak resmi selama hampir tiga tahun, terjadi perubahan signifikan pada 1961. Pada tahun itu, Presiden Sukarno mengeluarkan Manifesto Politik dan Deklarasi Ekonomi yang mengajak rakyat Indonesia untuk berdikari. Pemikiran ini ternyata sejalan atau mirip dengan semboyan rakyat Korea, *Jaryok kaengsaeng*, yang artinya kurang lebih sama dengan berdikari.

Kesamaan pemikiran itulah yang akhirnya menjadikan kedua negara bersepakat meningkatkan hubungan. Pada Juni 1961, Korea mengutus delegasi perdagangan dan persahabatan yang dipimpin oleh Wakil Perdana Menteri merangkap Menteri Perdagangan Ri Ju Yon ke Indonesia. Dalam kunjungan ini dilakukan pertukaran nota penetapan hubungan konsulat jenderal serta pertukaran konsul jenderal antara kedua negara. Tak lama setelah kunjungan ini, Korea meningkatkan status perwakilan dagangnya menjadi konsulat jenderal.

Sementara itu, konsulat jenderal Indonesia sendiri baru dibuka di Pyongyang pada Desember 1963, dengan Suffry Yussuf sebagai pejabatnya. Pembukaan kantor di Pyongyang ini terjadi setelah RRDK menyatakan kesediaan mereka ikut serta dalam Ganefo atau Games of New Emerging Forces yang digelar di Jakarta pada 1964. Kesediaan ini tak lepas dari peran yang dimainkan Duta Besar Keliling Supeni yang menjadi utusan khusus Presiden Sukarno.

Partisipasi Korea dalam Ganefo adalah bentuk kesetiakawanan yang tinggi kepada Indonesia. Pasalnya, Indonesia baru saja terkena sanksi beberapa federasi olahraga internasional setelah menolak

After these unofficial contacts had been maintained in a period of almost three years, a significant change took place in 1961. At the time, President Sukarno issued the Political Manifesto and the Economic Declarations, encouraging Indonesians to be self sufficient. This idea was in line with, or similar to, the Korean motto of *Jaryok kaengsaeng*, which more or less had the same meaning with the Indonesian motto of 'berdikari' or being self sufficient.

It was these corresponding ideas that eventually brought the two countries together, both agreeing to improve their relationship with each other. In June 1961, Korea sent a trade and friendship delegation led by the Vice-Premier-cum-Trade-Minister Ri Ju Yon to Indonesia. During this visit, letters of appointments were presented to appoint consul generals from the two countries. Not long after the visit, Korea improved the status of its trade representative to become a consulate general.

Meanwhile, the Indonesian consulate general was established in Pyongyang only in December 1963, with Suffry Yussuf as the consul general. The office was opened after the DPRK stated its willingness to participate in the Ganefo or the Games of the New Emerging Forces, held in Jakarta in 1964. Supeni, the then-Ambassador-at-Large and President Sukarno's special envoy, played a big role in securing Korea's willingness to take part in the Games.

Korea's participation in Ganefo was a form of solidarity with Indonesia, because at the time Indonesia had just received the sanctions from several international sport federations after the country

kedatangan kontingen Israel dan Taiwan dalam Asian Games 1962 di Jakarta. Sanksi-sanksi ini membuat Indonesia menarik diri dari Olimpiade 1964 di Tokyo dan memilih menggelar Ganefo.

Semasa Suffry Yussuf menjabat, banyak sekali kunjungan delegasi Indonesia ke Pyongyang. Puncaknya adalah kunjungan kenegaraan tiga hari Presiden Sukarno pada November 1964.

Kunjungan Presiden Sukarno

Presiden Sukarno sudah menyatakan keinginannya mengunjungi RRDK ketika melawat ke Beijing pada 1961. Pada saat itu ia menanyakan rute penerbangan dan jalur kereta api. Ibu Negara Hartini Sukarno yang berkunjung ke Beijing 1962 malah sudah berniat melanjutkan lawatannya ke Pyongyang. Sayangnya, rencana ini batal karena ia harus pulang mendampingi Sukarno menyambut kedatangan Presiden Romania dan isteri.

Kunjungan Sukarno akhirnya terjadi pada November 1964. Banyak "kehebohan" yang terjadi sebelum Bung Karno datang. Menjelang kedatangan Bung Karno, Pyongyang dikunjungi beberapa kepala negara. Oleh Korea, kunjungan demi kunjungan ini dipakai sebagai gladi resik untuk kedatangan Presiden Sukarno.

Ketika hari kedatangan Bung Karno semakin dekat, Pyongyang pun mempercantik diri. Berbagai dekorasi, spanduk besar, dan lampu-lampu yang indah dipasang. Warga Pyongyang, terutama pelajar dan mahasiswa, mempelajari sungguh-sungguh lagu-lagu Indonesia seperti *Potong Bebek Angsa*, *Bung Karno Siapa yang*

refused to welcome Israeli and Taiwanese delegations in the 1962 Asian Games in Jakarta. The sanctions made Indonesia decide to walk out of the 1964 Olympics in Tokyo and chose to hold the Ganefo instead.

When Suffry Yussuf was in charge of the consulate general, there were numerous visits from Indonesia to Pyongyang, culminating in a three-day official visit by President Sukarno in November 1964.

The visit of President Sukarno

President Sukarno had already stated his wish to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea when he went to Beijing in 1961. At the time, he enquired about the flight and train routes to the country. The first lady Hartini Sukarno even intended to continue her visit to Pyongyang when she was in Beijing in 1962. Unfortunately, she had to cancel the plan as she must come home to accompany President Sukarno in welcoming the Romanian President and his wife.

Sukarno's visit finally took place in November 1964. There had been much commotion before his visit. Prior to Bung Karno's arrival, several heads of state also visited Pyongyang. Korea used these visits as rehearsals to welcome President Sukarno.

As the day of Bung Karno's arrival drew near, Pyongyang was spruced up. A variety of decorations, big banners, and beautiful lighting were installed. The Pyongyangites, especially the students, *seriously learned Indonesian songs such as Potong Bebek Angsa, Bung Karno Siapa yang Punya* (Who Owns Bung Karno), *Rayuan Pulau*

Punya, *Rayuan Pulau Kelapa*, *Halo-halo Bandung*, *Bengawan Solo*, dan *Sarinande*. Bukan itu saja, Pyongyang juga menyiapkan pertunjukan senam massal dengan 100 ribu pemain dan bakal dimainkan tiga ribu seniman.

Rencana kunjungan Bung Karno jelas membikin besar hati Konjen Indonesia. Namun, kepusingan nyata segera terbayang. Kantor Konjen hanya mempunyai satu staf, Agus Tarmidzi, yang memegang nyaris semua urusan (politik, protokol, dan konsuler), seorang pegawai administrasi, dan seorang staf lokal. Terpaksa tujuh mahasiswa Indonesia yang sedang belajar di Pyongyang dikerahkan. Ini pun ternyata belum cukup sehingga empat mahasiswa Indonesia yang sedang belajar di China "diimpor" sebagai tenaga bantuan.

Kunjungan Presiden Sukarno membawa kepelikan tersendiri karena lawatan ke Pyongyang merupakan bagian dari rangkaian kunjungan ke beberapa negara. Sebelum Pyongyang, jadwal Sukarno adalah Prancis. Rute penerbangan yang bisa ditempuh adalah Paris-Tokyo disambung Tokyo-Pyongyang. Permasalahannya, jalur udara Tokyo-Pyongyang dinilai berbahaya karena situasi Semenanjung Korea yang masih genting.

Menimbang situasi demikian, rombongan Presiden Sukarno memutuskan hanya akan memakai pesawat carteran sampai Tokyo. Selanjutnya, mereka akan menggunakan pesawat RI-1, Garuda-Electra. Jalur penerbangan pun dipastikan, langsung Tokyo-Pyongyang.

Kelapa, *Halo-halo Bandung*, *Bengawan Solo*, *and Sarinande*. They did not stop there. Pyongyang also prepared a mass callisthenic performance with 100 thousand participants, as well as a dance performance with three thousands performers.

Bung Karno's plan to visit Pyongyang clearly pleased the staff at the consulate general. There were, however, obvious difficulties ahead. The consulate general only had one staff member, Agus Tarmidzi, who took care of all the affairs (the protocols as well as the political and consular affairs); a clerk; and one local staff member. The office was forced to ask for help from seven Indonesians who were studying in Pyongyang. When that was not enough, four Indonesians studying in China were also "imported" to assist.

President's Sukarno's visit to Pyongyang created some complications as it was a part of a series of calls to several countries. Before Pyongyang, Sukarno was scheduled to visit France. The normal flight route was Paris-Tokyo continued with Tokyo-Pyongyang. The problem was, the Tokyo-Pyongyang route was considered unsafe as the situation in the Korean Peninsula was still perilous.

Considering the situation, President Sukarno's party decided that they would only use the chartered plane to Tokyo. After that, they would use RI-1 plane, the Garuda-Electra. The route was then confirmed: directly from Tokyo to Pyongyang.

Hari yang bersejarah itu jatuh pada 1 November 1964. Pagi hari, penduduk Pyongyang sudah berderet di sepanjang jalan yang akan dilalui rombongan tamu negara. Ada yang memegang bunga, balon, dan banyak pula yang membentangkan spanduk berbahasa Indonesia yang antara lain bertuliskan "Hidup Persahabatan Rakyat Korea dan Indonesia" dan "Menyambut Presiden Sukarno".

Hari itu Bandara Sun-an seperti layaknya tempat pesta. Meriah sekali. Bendera nasional kedua negara berkibar gagah. Gadis-gadis yang mengenakan chogari, pakaian tradisional Korea, beraneka warna menari gemulai mengikuti irama lagu.

Presiden Sukarno adalah undangan kepala pemerintahan RRDK Perdana Menteri Kim Il Sung.

Selain kepala negara dan pemerintahan, hadir pula pejabat-pejabat tinggi Korea, pengurus organisasi massa, wakil lembaga persahabatan Korea-Indonesia, Duta Besar RRD Korea untuk Indonesia, kepala perwakilan negara asing di Pyongyang, dan wartawan dari dalam dan luar negeri.

Banyaknya pejabat yang menyambut Bung Karno menunjukkan betapa besar perhatian para pejabat RRD Korea atas hubungan persahabatan dan perkembangannya dengan Republik Indonesia.

Pukul 11.15 , dikawal oleh pesawat tempur Angkatan Udara Tentara Rakyat Korea, pesawat Garuda Electra Majapahit Presiden Sukarno mendarat di Bandara Sun- An. Begitu pintu pesawat terbuka dan Presiden Sukarno tampak, seruan "Hidup Bung Karno" dan "Hidup Persahabatan Korea-Indonesia" langsung membahana.

The historic day took place on November 1, 1964. In the morning, Pyongyangites had already lined the streets through which the national guests would pass. Some were clutching flowers, balloons, and many also held banners in Indonesian, saying "Hidup Persahabatan Rakyat Korea dan Indonesia" (Long Live Korea – Indonesia Friendship) and "Menyambut Presiden Sukarno" (Welcoming President Sukarno).

That day the Sun-an Airport resembled a party hall. It was quite a merry affair. Flags of the two countries were fluttering proudly. Girls in colorful chogaris—the Korean traditional dress—danced gracefully to beautiful tunes.

President Sukarno had been invited by the head of the state of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Premier Kim Il Sung.

Aside from the head of state and the head of government, Korean officials, administrators of mass organizations, representatives of Korea – Indonesia friendship associations, DPRK Ambassador to Indonesia, heads of foreign envoys in Pyongyang, and journalists from Korea and abroad were also present at the airport.

The sheer number of officials welcoming Bung Karno showed the high regard they held for Korea's friendship with the Republic of Indonesia and the development of this relationship.

On 11.15 a.m., escorted by fighters of the Korean People's Air Force, President Sukarno's Garuda Electra Majapahit landed at the Sun-An Airport. As soon as the plane's door opened and President Sukarno appeared, cheers of "long live Bung Karno" and "long live Korea – Indonesia friendship" filled the air. Twenty-one cannon

Dua puluh satu dentuman meriam mengiringi inspeksi pasukan yang dilakukan Sukarno, Kim Il Sung, dan Choe Yong Gun.

Acara selanjutnya adalah perkenalan antara pejabat tuan rumah dan tamunya. Presiden Sukarno membawa beberapa pejabat tinggi dalam lawatannya, antara lain Wakil Perdana Menteri Kedua Dr. Leimena dan Menteri Negara Oei Tju Tat.

Dalam kunjungan tersebut, Presiden Sukarno dan Perdana Menteri Kim Il Sung berulang kali bertukar sambutan. Yang pertama adalah di bandara.

fires accompanied the troops inspection by Sukarno, Kim Il Sung, and Choe Yong Gun.

The subsequent event consisted of introductions between the host officials and their guests. President Sukarno brought several high officials during this visit; the Vice-Premier Dr. Leimena and State Minister Oei Tju Tat among others.

During the visit, President Soekarno and Premier Kim Il Sung exchanged greetings for several times. The first time was at the airport.

"...Rakyat Korea merasa gembira tiada terhingga menyambut pahlawan nasional Indonesia serta pejuang internasional yang brilian Presiden Sukarno dan para tamu terhormat Indonesia lainnya. Sumbangan berharga dari Presiden Sukarno bagi kemakmuran Indonesia dan perdamaian dunia telah dikenal luas oleh masyarakat dunia. Perjuangan aktif menentang imperialisme dan kolonialisme menumbuhkan kesan mendalam bagi rakyat sedunia," demikian antara lain sambutan Kim Il Sung.

Bung Karno tak kalah bersemangat, "Saya membawa salam hangat rakyat Indonesia yang sedang berjuang melawan imperialisme serta membangun sistem sosial baru yang adil dan makmur."

Gaya khas Bung Karno tak luntur meski sedang bertamu di negara orang. Ketika berjalan di depan para penyambut di bandara, Sukarno tak hanya melambaikan tangan tetapi juga sempat menyalami para penyambut bahkan memencet hidung salah seorang gadis. Sontak si gadis meloncat kegirangan sambil berseru "Hidup Bung Karno, hidup Bung Karno." Yang menonton tersenyum lebar.

Selanjutnya Bung Karno dan Kim Il Sung berkendaraan mobil terbuka menuju Pyongyang. Beginilah perjalanan itu diulas dalam salah satu media cetak Korea:

....Sudah sedari fajar 200 ribu penduduk Pyongyang berdiri tanpa kenal lelah di sepanjang jalan yang hendak dilalui rombongan tamu negara. Mereka membawa bendera nasional kedua negara, bunga aneka warna dan berseru dengan tiada henti, "Hidup Bung Karno" dan " Hidup Perdana Menteri Kim Il Sung."

"...The people of Korea are elated to welcome Indonesia's national hero and a brilliant international fighter, President Sukarno, as well as other honored guests from Indonesia. The international community has recognized President Sukarno's invaluable contributions to Indonesia's prosperity and world peace. His active fight against imperialism and colonialism has made a profound impression to all people in this world," thus went Kim Il Sung greetings.

Bung Karno was no less jovial. "I bring with me the warm greetings from the Indonesian people who are fighting against imperialism and for a new social system that is just and prosperous."

Bung Karno's typical gesture remained strong although he was in another country. As he passed in front of the welcoming crowd at the airport, Sukarno was not only waving his hands, but he also shook hands with them and even pinched the nose of one of the girls. The girl immediately jumped with joy, cheering, "Long live Bung Karno, long live Bung Karno!" The spectators were all smiling from cheek to cheek.

Bung Karno and Kim Il Sung then rode a convertible to Pyongyang. This was how one of the Korean printed media reported about the journey:

...Since dawn, 200 thousands Pyongyangites have been standing tirelessly along the road through which the state guests will pass. They carry the national flags of the two countries, flowers in myriad colors, all the while chanting ceaselessly, "Long Live Bung Karno" and "Long Live Premier Kim Il Sung."

Seruan mansei yang berarti "hidup" hari itu menggetarkan Pyongyang.

Memasuki pintu Pyongyang, *sprinter* Sim Gum Dan yang telah memecahkan dua rekor dunia dalam pesta olah raga Ganefo berlari menuju kendaraan yang ditumpangi tamu negara dan memberikan rangkaian bunga yang disambut dengan senyum Presiden Sukarno.

Hari itu aturan protokoler kedatangan tamu negara banyak dilanggar. Namun, semua itu justru mencerminkan betapa dekatnya hati tuan rumah dan tamunya. Misalnya, ada seorang warga yang bercerita dengan bangga kepada Bung Karno bahwa ia memiliki seorang sahabat asal Indonesia. Para mahasiswa Universitas Kim Il Sung yang tinggal satu asrama dengan mahasiswa Indonesia pun ikut menyela pembicaraan dengan memberi pujian kepada mahasiswa Indonesia yang rajin, ramah, dan dalam waktu yang singkat sudah pandai berbicara berbahasa Korea.

Pembicaraan informal yang hangat ini ditingkahi lagu *Bung Karno Siapa yang Punya* dan *Potong Bebek Angsa* yang terdengar dinyanyikan para pelajar.

Penduduk Pyongyang seperti tak rela bila Bung Karno hanya melewati mereka sepintas. Mobil Presiden Sukarno bahkan dikejar dan dipaksa berhenti oleh kelompok pionir Korea yang memakai dasi merah. Mereka memberikan salut pionir dan menyerahkan karangan bunga disertai ucapan dalam bahasa Indonesia, "Selamat datang Bung Karno."

The call "mansei", which means "long live", shook Pyongyang that day.

As the party entered Pyongyang, the sprinter Sim Gum Dan, who broke two world records during the Games of the New Emerging Forces, ran toward the convertible that carried the guests and presented a bouquet, which President Sukarno accepted with smiles.

That day, many state protocols regarding state visits were broken. This, however, reflected the close relationship between the host and the guest. One Pyongyangite, for example, proudly told Bung Karno that he had a buddy from Indonesia. Students at the Kim Il Sung University who lived in the same dormitory with Indonesian students also chipped in, praising the Indonesian students who they saw as diligent and friendly, and had the ability to speak Korea fluently in a short time.

The jovial chit-chats were intercepted by songs of *Bung Karno Siapa yang Punya* and *Potong Bebek Angsa*, sung by Korean students.

The Pyongyangites seemed averse to the idea that Bung Karno might only pass them by. They chased the car and at one time it was even forced to stop by a group of Korean scouts wearing red scarves. They saluted the president and presented him with a bouquet carrying a greeting in Indonesian, "Selamat datang Bung Karno" (Welcome, Bung Karno).

Presiden Sukarno mengelus-elus kepala pionir itu sementara sang pionir sendiri memegang erat tangan pemimpin dengan sangat gembira.

Pyongyang benar-benar dalam suasana pesta besar. Antusiasme dan kemeriahan ini tak bisa dibandingkan dengan suasana penyambutan kepala negara lainnya.

Acara pertama Presiden Sukarno adalah kunjungan kehormatan kepada Perdana Menteri Kim Il Sung. Sore harinya giliran Kim Il Sung mengunjungi Bung Karno. Malamnya, jamuan makan kenegaraan digelar di Restoran Okryukwan yang terletak di tepi Sungai Taedong.

Penyambutan di bandara, pertemuan tiga kali dalam sehari, semuanya akan terasa berlebihan seandainya yang melakukannya bukan dua pemimpin besar. Presiden Sukarno dan PM Kim Il Sung sungguh saling menghormati dan mengagumi.

Jamuan makan malam itu menjadi lebih semarak lagi karena penampilan seniman Korea yang pernah berkunjung ke Indonesia. Mereka antara lain membawakan lagu *Rayuan Pulau Kelapa*, *Madedek Magambiri*, dan *Halo-halo Bandung*. Rombongan Indonesia yang sudah lama meninggalkan Tanah Air pun sedikit terobati kerinduannya.

Acara Bung Karno sangat padat selama di Pyongyang. Perundingan demi perundingan digelar mengenai berbagai permasalahan yang menjadi perhatian kedua negara. Sama halnya dengan yang terjadi pada acara lain, Bung Karno tak

President Sukarno stroke the scout's head while the scout held the president's hands with delight.

It was truly like a big, joyful party in Pyongyang. Such enthusiasm and gaiety were incomparable to the atmosphere in which other heads of state had been welcomed.

President Sukarno's first event was a courtesy call to Premier Kim Il Sung. In the afternoon, it was Kim Il Sung's turn to make a call to Bung Karno. In the evening, a state dinner was held at the Okryukwan Restaurant by the Taedong River.

The welcome at the airport, the three meetings in a day—all of these would seem rather extravagant had it not been for the two great leaders. President Soekarno and Premier Kim Il Sung truly admired and respected each other.

The state dinner became even merrier with the performance of the Korean artists who had visited Indonesia before. They sang Indonesian songs such as *Rayuan Pulau Kelapa*, *Madedek Magambiri*, and *Halo-halo Bandung*. It helped heal the homesickness among the Indonesian guests who had been away from their country for quite a while.

Bung Karno had a hectic schedule in Pyongyang. Talks upon talks were held to discuss a range of issues about which the two countries were concerned. As in other events, Bung Karno not only met Premier Kim Il Sung, but also the Chairman of the Supreme

Pasar dan Peyek

Bung Karno memang unik. Di tengah padatnya jadwal selama di Pyongyang, ia masih punya keinginan melongok pasar tradisional. Persoalannya, di Pyongyang tak ada pasar seperti dalam pengertian di Indonesia. Namun, Bung Karno tetap ingin mendatanginya. Maka, dengan didampingi Nyonya Suffry Yusuf dan seorang pengawal berkendaraan sepeda motor, Bung Karno pun berangkat. Setelah sampai, hanya satu komentarnya, "Kayak Cengkareng saja." Mungkin yang ia maksudkan adalah betapa kecilnya pasar ini, sekitar seperempat lapangan sepak bola. Cengkareng pada 1964 masih jauh di pelosok, bukan kawasan bandara yang ramai seperti sekarang.

Lawatan Bung Karno sudah pasti membanggakan staf Konjen. Tetapi, tak bisa dimungkiri, mereka "tunggang-langgang". Satu soal, misalnya, Bung Karno selalu menginginkan masakan khas Indonesia. Padahal, selain tenaga terbatas, belum tentu bahan yang dicari ada. Tapi, karena tak ingin mengecewakan, ibu-ibu di Konjen pun selalu siap sedia. Ada kejadian tak terlupakan. Nyonya Agus Tarmidzi, istri orang kedua di kantor, kebagian tugas membuat peyek kacang. Mungkin karena Nyonya Agus lelah atau tergesa-gesa, kakinya ketumpahan minyak goreng yang panas. Alih-alih ikut menghadiri jamuan makan, Nyonya Agus malah harus dirawat di rumah sakit.

Of Markets and Peanut Fritters

Bung Karno was indeed a unique individual. In the midst of his hectic schedule in Pyongyang, he still wanted to visit Korean traditional markets. There was a slight problem, however: Pyongyang had no traditional markets like the ones in Indonesia. Still, Bung Karno insisted to take a look. Accompanied with Mrs. Suffry Yussuf and an escort on a motorbike, Bung Karno took off. As he arrived there, he only had one comment, "This looks like Cengkareng." Perhaps what he actually meant was how small the market was; it was only the size of a quarter of a soccer field. In 1964, Cengkareng was still an isolated area in the outskirts of Jakarta, not yet a busy airport area that it is today.

Bung Karno's visit certainly pleased the staff of the Consulate General. One could not deny the fact, however, that it made them run head over heels everywhere. One particular matter comes to mind. Bung Karno always wanted to eat Indonesian food. At the same time, aside from the lack of human resources, there might also be the matter of the lack of ingredients. Because they did not want to disappoint their leader, however, the ladies at the Consulate General were always at the ready. There was one unforgettable incident: Mrs. Agus Tarmidzi, the wife of the second-in-command at the Consulate General, was given the task of making peanut fritters. Perhaps because she was tired or in a hurry, she spilled the hot oil over her feet. Instead of enjoying the dinner, therefore, Mrs. Agus Tarmidzi was forced to spend some time at the hospital.

hanya didampingi Perdana Menteri Kim Il Sung tetapi juga Ketua Presidium Majelis Rakyat Tertinggi Choe Yong Gun.

Meskipun jadwal perundingan padat, Korea sungguh menjadi tuan rumah yang luar biasa bagi Bung Karno. Pada 2 November 1964, misalnya, mereka menggelar pertunjukan senam massal "*Chollima Chosen*" (Chollima Korea) dengan 100 ribu pemain di Stadion Moranbong khusus untuk rombongan Presiden Sukarno.

Teriakan gemuruh terdengar begitu Presiden Sukarno beserta PM Kim Il Sung memasuki podium VIP. Baik penonton yang berada di tribun maupun pemain senam massal serentak berdiri sambil berseru "Hidup Bung Karno", "Hidup Kawan Kim Il Sung", sementara itu barisan konfigurasi menampilkan huruf berjajar "Menyambut Hangat Bung Karno".

Senam massal yang dipertunjukkan sangat mengagumkan Bung Karno dan rombongan. Bung Karno memberikan tepuk tangannya untuk setiap pergantian atraksi. Aplausnya lebih kencang lagi jika yang beratraksi adalah anak-anak usia tujuh tahun. Soalnya, begitu rampung beraksi, bocah-bocah ini berebut berlari-loncat ke podium dan meneriakkan seruan girang "Hidup Bung Karno", "Hidup Kim Il Sung".

Pada akhir pertunjukan, semua pemain keluar membentuk lingkaran dengan konfigurasi karangan bunga, pelangi, bendera nasional dan jabat tangan dengan tulisan besar "Hidup persahabatan Korea-Indonesia". Penonton di tribun tak mau ketinggalan. Mereka berdiri melambaikan bunga dan bendera nasional sambil menyanyikan *Bung Karno Siapa yang Punya*. Sungguh pemandangan

People's Assembly Choe Yong Gun.

Despite the busy schedule, Korea was truly a remarkable host for Bung Karno. On November 2, 1964, for example, the Koreans presented mass calisthenics titled "*Chollima Chosen*" (Chollima Korea) with 100 thousand performers at the Moranbong Stadium, especially for the guests.

Loud cheers were heard as soon as President Sukarno, accompanied by Premier Kim Il Sung entered the VIP podium. The audience at the tiers as well as the performers immediately stood up and cheered, "Long Live Bung Karno", "Long Live Comrade Kim Il Sung", while the configuration tiers presented alphabets forming the words "A Warm Welcome to Bung Karno."

The mass calisthenics truly pleased Bung Karno and his entourage. The Indonesian president gave a round of applause every time there was a turn of performance. He would give a more hearty applause when the performers were seven year-old children, because they would then compete with one another, running and jumping to the podium while cheering happily, "Long Live Bung Karno", "Long Live Kim Il Sung".

At the end of the performance, all performers came out and created a circle with the configurations of bouquets, rainbows, national flags, and a handshake, with the large sentence of "Long live Korea – Indonesia friendship." The audience at the tiers did not want to miss the chance to participate in all the merriment. They stood up waving bouquets and national flags, singing *Bung Karno Siapa yang Punya*. It

yang mengharukan sekaligus membanggakan.

Di tempat yang sama, Stadion Moranbong, rapat akbar penduduk Pyongyang juga digelar. Rapat dihadiri sekitar 100 ribu orang yang terdiri atas buruh, pegawai, petani, pemuda dan mahasiswa, bahkan ibu rumah tangga yang mengenakan pakaian tradisional beraneka warna.

Ketua Komite Rakyat Kota Pyongyang Kang Hui Won memberikan kata sambutan yang isinya antara lain pernyataan hormat rakyat Korea atas peran yang dimainkan Indonesia dalam menentang segala bentuk penjajahan.

Bung Karno, dalam sambutan tanpa teksnya, lagi-lagi menunjukkan gaya khasnya. "Saya baca slogan di depan, 'Menyambut Hangat Presiden Sukarno'. Saya lebih senang kalau disebut Bung

was truly a touching sight that also stirred feelings of pride.

Subsequently, a mass conference of Pyongyangites was also held at the same venue, the Moranbong Stadium. The meeting was attended by 100 thousand people, consisting of workers, employees, peasants, youth, and students, and even housewives wearing colorful traditional dresses.

The Chairman of the Pyongyang People's Committee Kang Hui Won presented a welcoming speech that conveyed, among others, the respect that the Koreans had for Indonesia's role in the fight against all forms of occupation.

In his speech, which he delivered without any accompanying text, the Indonesian president again showed his distinct style. "I just read the banner there at the front, 'Warmly Welcoming Presi-

Karno saja, jangan Presiden Sukarno. Kata Bung Karno itu lebih menyenangkan, memberikan makna yang lebih dekat. Saya adalah sahabat dan saudara kalian. Bagaimana kalau Perdana Menteri saya panggil dengan Bung Kim saja?"

"Baik, panggil saja saya Bung," kata Marsekal Kim Il Sung yang disambut tawa peserta rapat.

Hari itu Bung Karno antara lain menyampaikan undangan bagi Kim Il Sung mengunjungi Indonesia. Ia juga bercerita mengenai diterimanya desakan Indonesia agar KTT Nonblok di Kairo, Mesir, membuat resolusi untuk penarikan semua pasukan asing yang berada di negara lain. Bagi rakyat Korea, sikap Indonesia ini sangat tepat untuk kondisi mereka.

Bung Karno berpidato panjang dalam acara ini. Ia sempat ingin menghentikan pidatonya, tetapi peserta rapat berteriak, "Terus... terus..." Bung Karno mengakhiri pidatonya dengan meneriakkan *Chosen Mansei* atau Hidup Korea.

Seusai rapat akbar, Presiden Sukarno meninjau Pyongyang Children and Pioneer Palace yang berada di kawasan perbukitan di Pyongyang. Gedung ini adalah tempat kegiatan ekstrakurikuler para pelajar. Ada sekitar 500 ruangan yang terdiri atas sasana, laboratorium, studio, dan lain-lainnya. Para tamu sangat menaruh perhatian kepada aktivitas pelajar di tempat itu.

Pada saat Presiden Sukarno memasuki ruang latihan musik tiup, terdengarlah lagu *Sarinande* yang dibawakan dengan lembut

dent Sukarno'. I'd prefer you call me Bung Karno instead of President Sukarno. The call 'Bung Karno' is more pleasant; it makes us closer. I'm your friend and brother. What do you say, should I call the premier Bung Kim?"

"All right, call me Bung," said Marshal Kim Il Sung, followed by laughter from the conference participants.

That day, Bung Karno presented an invitation to Kim Il Sung to visit Indonesia. He also talked about the acceptance of Indonesia's urgent proposal for the Non-Aligned Movement Summit in Cairo, Egypt, to pass a resolution for the withdrawal of all foreign troops in all countries. To the Koreans, Indonesia's stance was highly apt, considering the condition in Korea.

Bung Karno made a long speech during this event. At one time, he was going to stop, but the meeting participants shouted, "Go on... go on..." Bung Karno finally ended his speech with the yell "*Chosen Mansei*" or "Long Live Korea".

After the mass conference, President Sukarno made a visit to the Pyongyang Children and Pioneer Palace, in the hills of Pyongyang. The building housed extracurricular activities of school students. There were five hundred rooms consisting of sport halls, laboratories, studios, and others. The guests were highly interested in the students' activities there.

As President Sukarno entered the wind ensemble studio, the Indonesian traditional song of *Sarinande* rolled away so beautifully,

dan merdu sehingga para tamu menari dan menyanyi bersama. Ketika rombongan memasuki ruang latihan tari, para pelajar serentak berlari menghampiri pintu masuk sambil berteriak-teriak, "Bung Karno, Bung Karno."

Kunjungan diakhiri dengan pertunjukan nyanyi dan tari 350 pelajar. Delegasi Indonesia sangat terkesan terutama oleh kehebatan anak-anak tersebut membawakan lagu-lagu Indonesia. Bung Karno bahkan sempat berpesan khusus kepada staf Konjen Indonesia agar mempelajari kurikulum istana anak-anak tersebut.

Bung Karno mendapatkan gelar Kehormatan Akademisia dari Akademi Ilmu Pengetahuan RRDK pada 3 November 1964. Presiden Indonesia ini dinilai telah memberikan sumbangan kemajuan bagi ilmu pengetahuan dan sangat berperan dalam memperkokoh hubungan kerja sama kedua negara. Upacara pemberian gelar tersebut berlangsung di Grand Theatre Pyongyang yang dihadiri Perdana Menteri Kim Il Sung, Ketua Presidium Majelis Rakyat Tertinggi, dan tokoh-tokoh penting pendidikan Korea.

Gelar kehormatan tersebut baru pertama kalinya diberikan kepada seorang kepala negara. Gelar semacam ini juga baru pertama kali diterima Bung Karno; sebelumnya, ia sudah menerima 22 gelar Doktor Honoriscausa. Ketika Surat Keterangan Tanda Gelar Kehormatan Akademisi diserahkan kepada Presiden Sukarno, seisi gedung berdiri dan memberikan tepuk tangan meriah.

Acara terakhir yang dikunjungi rombongan Presiden Sukarno

making the guests sing along. When the group entered the dance studio, the students immediately ran to the entrance, shouting, "Bung Karno, Bung Karno."

The visit ended with a dance and singing performance by 350 students. The Indonesian delegates were profoundly impressed by the children's ability in singing Indonesian songs. Bung Karno made a special request to the staff of the Indonesian Consulate General in Pyongyang to study the curricula taught at the Children Palace.

On November 3, 1964, Bung Karno received an honorary degree from the DPRK Science Academy. The Academy considered the Indonesian President as having played an important role in the progress of science and the nurturing of collaborations between the two countries. The degree was conferred at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre, where the Premier Kim Il Sung, the Chairman of the Supreme People Assembly, and other important academic figures in Korea were present.

It was the first time that such an honorary degree was conferred to a head of state. This was also the first time for the Indonesian President to receive such a degree, although he had previously received 22 Honoris Causa doctorate degrees. As the Letter of the Honorary Academic Degree was presented to President Sukarno, everybody who was present in the venue stood up and gave him a hearty round of applause.

The last event attended by President Sukarno's party was a

adalah pertunjukan sendratari *Glorious Our Fatherland* yang berisi perjuangan dan keberhasilan RRDK sepanjang 15 tahun.

Selama di Pyongyang, Bung Karno sempat berkunjung ke Wisma Kepala Perwakilan. Agar acara meriah, kantor perwakilan mengundang beberapa artis Korea untuk mendampingi atau menemani Bung Karno berlenso. Pada acara ramah tamah ini para mahasiswa Indonesia yang belajar di China dan Korea menyampaikan harapan agar hubungan Indonesia dan Korea ditingkatkan dari konsulat jenderal menjadi kedutaan besar.

Malam sebelum keberangkatan rombongan Indonesia meninggalkan Pyongyang, Presiden Sukarno mengadakan jamuan balasan kepada Jenderal Kim Il Sung. Dalam pidatonya, Presiden Sukarno antara lain menyatakan betapa berat hatinya meninggalkan para sahabat dan saudaranya. Apalagi, ia menilai dari rangkaian lawatannya, kunjungan ke Korealah yang paling berhasil. Bung Karno lantas bertamsil seandainya saat itu ia sedang berada di bawah pohon Kalpataru yang bisa mengabulkan semua permohonan.

"Saya tidak akan memohon agar Korea dan Indonesia diperdekat secara geografis dengan menghilangkan Samudra Pasifik, tetapi saya akan memohon agar Perdana Menteri Kim Il Sung diberkati kesehatan dan panjang usia, agar di bawah kepemimpinannya rakyat Korea akan bertambah makmur dan kuat, agar persahabatan antara Indonesia dan Korea akan abadi," kata Bung Karno.

Dalam pidato balasannya, Marsekal Kim Il Sung menyatakan rasa

dance performance titled *Glorious Our Fatherland*, which told of the 15-year struggle and successes of the DPRK.

While in Pyongyang, Bung Karno also visited the Consular Residence. To ensure a merry affair, the consular office invited several Korean artists to accompany Bung Karno or dance with him. During the get-together, the Indonesian students studying in China and Korea expressed their hopes that Indonesia – Korea relationship would be strengthened and the status of the consulate general be improved to become an ambassadorial office.

The night before the departure, President Sukarno held a dinner for General Kim Il Sung. In his speech, President Sukarno expressed his reluctance to leave his best friends and brothers, especially because he considered the visit to Korea as the most successful of his series of visits to foreign countries. Bung Karno then made an allegory, imagining himself being under the magical Kalpataru tree that could grant all wishes.

"I would not ask for Korea and Indonesia to be made closer geographically by doing away with the Pacific Ocean. Rather, I would wish that Premier Kim Il Sung be granted health and longevity, so that the Koreans would become more prosperous and stronger under his guidance, and the friendship between Indonesia and Korea would last eternally," said Bung Karno.

Answering the speech, Marshal Kim Il Sung expressed his gratitude to President Sukarno for his visit, which, albeit short, had left

terima kasih atas kunjungan Presiden Sukarno yang sekalipun singkat menanamkan kesan sangat mendalam. Pemimpin Korea ini juga berjanji akan melakukan kunjungan balasan ke Indonesia secepatnya.

Apa yang disampaikan Marsekal Kim Il Sung juga tercermin dalam editorial harian *Rodong Sinmun*. Selain memberitakan sambutan paling meriah yang diberikan kepada Bung Karno, pemimpin negara di luar blok sosialis, harian ini juga menulis bagaimana persahabatan kedua pemimpin adalah wajah politik luar negeri cinta damai dan anti imperialis yang sesungguhnya.

Kunjungan Presiden Sukarno tak pelak menjadi titik tolak baru hubungan kedua negara. Hal ini bisa terlihat dari peristiwa-peristiwa sesudahnya. Misalnya, kedatangan delegasi kesenian dalam jumlah besar yang dipimpin langsung oleh Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Priyono.

Delegasi militer, dalam bentuk tim sepak bola, datang dipimpin Brigjen Suwardi. Mereka melakukan pertandingan persahabatan dengan beberapa kesebelasan Korea, termasuk dengan tim sepak bola Tentara Rakyat Korea. Pertandingan yang disebut terakhir ini diadakan di Kota Kaesong yang berdekatan dengan Desa Panmunjom, tempat perundingan Komisi Pengawas Gencatan Senjata Internasional.

Kunjungan tim sepakbola ABRI tersebut merupakan awal hubungan militer kedua negara. Kepala Staf Angkatan Bersenjata RI Letjen Ahmad Yani, misalnya, mengundang Kepala Staf Tentara

a profound impression. The Korean leader also promised to visit Indonesia in return, as soon as he could.

What Marshal Kim Il Sung stated in his speech was also reflected in the daily *Rodong Sinmun's* editorial. Besides reporting about the merriest welcome given to Bung Karno—a head of state outside the socialist bloc—the daily also wrote about how the friendship between the two leaders constituted the face of the real foreign politics that was peace-loving and an anti-imperialist.

President Sukarno's visit inevitably became a new turning point for the relationship between the two nations, as could be gleaned from the subsequent events, such as the visit of a big art and cultural delegation led directly by the Minister of Education and Culture, Priyono.

A military delegation came as a soccer team led by Brigadier General Suwardi. They held friendly games with several Korean teams, including the Korean People's Army soccer team. This latter game took place in the city of Kaesong, near the Panmunjom Village where the meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held.

The visit of the Indonesian Army's soccer team constituted the beginning of the military relationship between the two countries. The Head of the Indonesian Army, Lieutenant General Ahmad Yani, for example, invited the Chief of Staff of the Korean People's

Rakyat Korea Jenderal O Jin U. Undangan ini diterima dan kunjungan pertama seorang pejabat tinggi kalangan militer RRD Korea ke Indonesia ini berlangsung pada 1965.

Army, General O Jin U, to come to Indonesia. The invitation was accepted and the first-ever visit of a high-rank military official from the DPRK to Indonesia took place in 1965.

Kunjungan Marsekal Kim Il Sung

Presiden Sukarno sebenarnya sudah mengundang PM Kim Il Sung menghadiri perayaan kemerdekaan Indonesia pada 17 Agustus 1964. Namun, situasi saat itu memaksa kunjungan balasan baru bisa dilakukan pada April 1965. Momen yang diambil adalah Peringatan 10 Tahun Konferensi Asia-Afrika. Jadwal semula, Marsekal Kim Il Sung akan datang pada 7 April 1965, tetapi ternyata mundur menjadi 10 April 1965.

Pada hari kedatangan, semua harian Indonesia memuat riwayat hidup Perdana Menteri Kim Il Sung di halaman depan. Ibu Kota Jakarta bersolek. Di jalan-jalan dan perempatan terpampang foto Presiden Sukarno dan PM Kim Il Sung, semboyan- semboyan "Hidup Yang Mulia Perdana Menteri Kim Il Sung", "Hidup Yang Mulia Presiden Sukarno", "Hidup Persahabatan antara Rakyat Indonesia dan Korea". Bahkan ada baliho besar yang menampilkan rantai belenggu imperialisme dan kolonialisme putus di bawah telapak kaki Chollima dan Banteng.

Suasana Lapangan Terbang Kemayoran lebih meriah lagi. Ratusan ribu orang yang terdiri atas pelajar, anggota partai, ormas, dan masyarakat umum berjejalan tak sabar menunggu kedatangan tamu dari Korea. Di mana-mana terlihat foto dua pemimpin dan spanduk-spanduk yang antara lain bertuliskan "Menyambut Perdana Menteri Kim Il Sung dan rombongan" dan "Hidup Persahabatan Rakyat Indonesia dan Korea".

Pesawat Perdana Menteri Kim Il Sung mendarat siang hari

Marshal Kim Il Sung's Visit

President Sukarno's had actually invited Premier Kim Il Sung to attend the celebration of Indonesian independence on August 17, 1964. The situation, however, only allowed the visit to take place in April 1965, with the Commemoration for the Tenth Anniversary of the Asia – Africa Conference. Marshal Kim Il Sung was initially scheduled to come on April 7, 1965, but the visit eventually took place on April 10, 1965.

On the date of the visit, all Indonesian newspapers published Premier Kim Il Sung's biography on the first page. Jakarta, the capital city, had been spruced up. On the streets and the crossroads were pictures of President Sukarno and Premier Kim Il Sung, and mottoes of "Long Live Honorable Premier Kim Il Sung", "Long Live Honorable President Sukarno", "Long Live the Friendship between the People of Indonesia and Korea". There was even a billboard showing the chains of imperialism and colonialism snapped off under the hoofs of the Indonesian bull and the Korean Chollima.

The atmosphere at the Kemayoran Airport was even livelier. Hundreds of thousands of people, consisting of students, party members, members of mass organizations, and the general public, were crowding the place, all impatiently waiting for the arrival of the Korean guests. Pictures of the two leaders and banners proclaiming "Welcome Premier Kim Il Sung and Entourage" and "Long Live the Friendship between the People of Indonesia and Korea" were everywhere.

Premier Kim Il Sung's plane landed in the afternoon at 1.10

pukul 13.10 dengan dikawal satu skuadron pesawat tempur Angkatan Udara Republik Indonesia. Marsekal Kim Il Sung yang mengenakan setelan jas abu-abu dan topi putih dengan wajah berseri-seri turun dari pesawat. Ia segera berangkulan mesra dengan sahabatnya Presiden Sukarno.

Dalam kunjungan ke Indonesia, Kim Il Sung disertai oleh para pejabat tinggi Korea, antara lain Menteri Luar Negeri Pak Song Chol. Ada seorang anggota delegasi yang istimewa, yaitu putra sang pemimpin, Kim Jong Il, yang saat itu masih muda usia. Kunjungan ini layak dicatat karena dalam sejarah Korea baru Indonesia yang mendapat kehormatan didatangi dua pemimpin itu secara berbarengan.

Setelah lagu kebangsaan dikumandangkan, dan Marsekal Kim Il Sung menerima penghormatan militer dentuman meriam 21 kali, ia diperkenalkan kepada para pejabat Indonesia.

Dalam pidato sambutannya di Kemayoran, Bung Karno antara lain menyatakan selamat datang kepada tamu agungnya dan bahwa Indonesia saat itu sedang berjuang sehebat-hebatnya membangun dunia baru tanpa penindasan. Marsekal Kim Il Sung dalam pidato balasannya mengatakan bahwa Korea siap bahu-membahu dengan Indonesia dalam perjuangan bersama. Selain itu, ia menyatakan kegembiraannya akhirnya bisa datang ke Indonesia yang indah dan bisa melihat hasil-hasil pembangunannya.

Selepas pidato, tamu negara berjalan menuju mobil melewati Gapura Bhineka Tunggal Ika, barisan gadis Indonesia yang mengenakan pakaian adat dari berbagai daerah Nusantara. Sang

p.m., escorted by a squadron of fighters of the Indonesian Air Force. Marshal Kim Il Sung, who wore grey suit and white hat, came down all-smiles from the plane. He and his friend, President Sukarno, immediately hugged each other warmly.

In this visit to Indonesia, Kim Il Sung was accompanied by high-rank Korean officials; one of them was Minister of Foreign Affair Pak Song Chol. There was also a special member of delegation: the leader's son, Kim Jong Il, who was still a young man at the time. This was certainly a noteworthy visit, because all along in Korean history, only Indonesia has the honor to be visited by the two leaders simultaneously.

After the national anthem had been played and Marshal Kim Il Sung received the military honor of 21 cannon fires, he was introduced to the Indonesian officials.

In his welcoming speech at the Kemayoran Airport, Bung Karno greeted his honored guest and said how Indonesia was in the midst of a great struggle to create a new world without oppression. In his return speech, Marshal Kim Il Sung said that Korea was ready to collaborate with Indonesia in a common struggle. He also stated his pleasure of eventually being able to come to beautiful Indonesia and saw with his own eyes the results of the country's development efforts.

After the speeches, the state guest walked to the car, passing the Bhineka Tunggal Ika Gate and the lines of Indonesian girls wearing traditional clothes from various parts of the Indonesian

Marsekal juga mendapatkan kalungan bunga melati dari seorang gadis.

Kedua pemimpin memakai satu mobil menuju Istana Negara. Di sepanjang jalan ribuan rakyat berjejalan menyambut. Mereka ingin melihat langsung wajah pemimpin mereka dan tamunya. Bahkan, beberapa orang tak tahan merangsek maju. Melihat ini kedua pemimpin itu tersenyum lebar dan melambaikan tangan. Rakyat membalasnya dengan teriakan "Hidup Bung Karno", "Hidup Marsekal Kim Il Sung", dan "Ganyang Imperialis".

Sore hari itu juga Perdana Menteri Kim Il Sung dan rombongan melakukan kunjungan kehormatan kepada Presiden Sukarno. Dalam acara ini, pemerintah Indonesia memberikan penghargaan Bintang Republik Kelas 1 kepada Perdana Menteri Kim Il Sung dan Bintang Republik Kelas 2 kepada Menteri Luar Negeri Pak Song Chol. Adapun beberapa delegasi Korea lain memperoleh Bintang Mahaputra Kelas 2, termasuk Dubes RRDK untuk Indonesia.

Acara di Istana Negara dimeriahkan oleh pertunjukan kesenian berupa tari-tarian Indonesia seperti Tari Kipas dan koor lagu Maju Tak Gentar. Para tamu memberikan aplaus ketika seniman Indonesia menyanyikan lagu Jenderal Kim Il Sung dalam bahasa Korea yang baik.

Seperti halnya lawatan Sukarno di Korea, kunjungan Kim Il Sung ini pun ditandai intensitas pertemuan keduanya. Pada hari pertama, setelah acara pemberian bintang, malam harinya langsung digelar jamuan makan malam kenegaraan. Dalam kesempatan ini, Presiden

archipelago. The Marshal also received a jasmine garland from a girl.

The two leaders travelled on the same car to the Indonesian State Palace. Along the way, the streets were swarmed by thousands of people, all wanting to welcome the guest and have a glimpse of their leader's face and that of his guest. Some people could not control themselves and surged forward. Seeing this, the two leaders smiled and waved their hands. The people responded by cheering "Long live Bung Karno", "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung", and "Crush the imperialists".

In the afternoon on the same day, Premier Kim Il Sung and his entourage made a courtesy call to President Sukarno. During the event, the Indonesian government bestowed the Premier Kim Il Sung with the First Class Order of the Republic of Indonesia, while the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs was bestowed with the Second Class Order of the Republic of Indonesia. Some members of the Korean delegation, including the DPRK Ambassador to Indonesia, received the Second Class Bintang Mahaputra decoration.

The event at the State Palace was spiced up with Indonesian dance performances such as the Fan Dance and the choir performance, singing the march of Maju Tak Gentar (Stride Fearlessly Forward). The guests gave a round applause as the Indonesian performers sang the song of General Kim Il Sung in flawless Korean.

Like Sukarno's visit in Korea, Kim Il Sung's visit was also marked with an intense meeting schedule. On the first day, immediately after the awarding event, a state dinner took place in

Sukarno antara lain menyatakan kekagumannya atas produksi beras Korea dan kedisplinan pandu di negara itu. Sementara itu, Kim Il Sung menekankan pentingnya peran Indonesia dalam membangun solidaritas Asia-Afrika.

Perdana Menteri Kim Il Sung dan rombongan menghabiskan sepuluh hari di Indonesia. Agar kunjungan tamu-tamu Korea semakin semarak, di Jakarta diselenggarakan pekan film RRD Korea.

Marsekal Kim Il Sung memiliki jadwal yang padat selama di Indonesia. Berbagai acara diikutinya, antara lain tabur bunga di Taman Makam Pahlawan Kalibata, pidato di Akademi Ilmu Sosial Ali Archam dengan judul "Tentang Pembangunan Sosialis di Republik Rakyat Demokratik Korea dan Revolusi Korea Selatan", dan kunjungan ke Bandung untuk Peringatan 10 tahun Konferensi Asia Afrika.

Seperti halnya di Kemayoran, kedatangan Marsekal Kim Il Sung di lapangan terbang Bandung juga disambut gegap gempita. Perdana Menteri Kim Il Sung juga hadir dalam pembukaan sidang ketiga MPRS. Dalam acara ini, Presiden Sukarno sekali lagi menyatakan kekagumannya kepada Korea yang berhasil membangun perekonomian yang mandiri.

Seusai sidang, tamu negara diajak berkeliling Kota Bandung. Di sepanjang jalan, rakyat berdiri mengelu-elukan tamu negara. Di balaikota, begitu Marsekal Kim Il Sung turun dari mobil seorang anggota pramuka maju memasangkan dasi, lencana, dan topi

the evening. On this occasion, President Sukarno stated his admiration about the rice production in Korea and the discipline of the Korean scouts; while Kim Il Sung emphasized the importance of Indonesia's role in forging the Asian-African solidarity.

Premier Kim Il Sung and his entourage spent ten days in Indonesia. To liven up the visit of the Korean guests, a Korean film festival was held in Jakarta.

Marshal Kim Il Sung had a busy schedule in Indonesia. He participated in an array of events, such as the visit to the Kalibata Heroes' Cemetery, giving a speech at the Ali Archam Academy of Social Science with the title of "About the Socialist Development at the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korea Revolution", and the visit to Bandung for the Commemoration of the Tenth Anniversary of Asia-Africa Conference.

As in Kemayoran, Marshal Kim Il Sung's arrival at the Bandung airport was joyously welcomed. Premier Kim Il Sung was also present at the opening of the third meeting of the Temporary People's Consultative Assembly. In this latter event, President Sukarno again expressed his admiration for Korea that had succeeded in creating an independent economy.

After the meeting, the state guest was invited to go around the city of Bandung. Along the way, people lined up cheering the guest. At the town hall, as soon as Marshal Kim Il Sung stepped out of the

pramuka kepada Perdana Menteri Kim Il Sung. Malam harinya digelar pertunjukan kesenian khas Jawa Barat.

Perjalanan pulang ke Jakarta dilakukan keesokan harinya dengan jalur darat. Rencananya, mereka akan bermalam di Istana Bogor. Para tamu sempat singgah sebentar di Istana Cipanas, bersantai berlenso dengan gadis-gadis remaja yang berpakaian warna warni. Di Puncak, tepatnya di Riung Gunung, rombongan berhenti sejenak. Perdana Menteri Kim Il Sung tak menutupi kekagumannya atas pemandangan yang indah di hadapannya.

Marsekal Kim Il Sung menginap satu malam di Bogor. Di Kota Hujan ini pula Marsekal Kim Il Sung menerima ribuan

car, a scout came up to him and pinned a badge on his chest and helped him to put on a scout's cap and scarf. During the evening, a West Java cultural performance was held.

The journey back to Jakarta took place the next day by car. The guests planned to stay overnight at the Bogor Palace. They had the opportunity to visit Cipanas Palace to while the day away and danced with teenage girls in colorful dresses. The group made a stop at Puncak, or at the Riung Gunung point to be exact. Premier Kim Il Sung did not hide his wonder at the beautiful scenery before him.

Marshal Kim Il Sung stayed overnight in Bogor. He also re-

pelajar dan pramuka. Seperti biasa, selain jamuan, digelar juga pertunjukan kesenian. Lagu yang dibawakan kala itu antara lain *Waktu Potong Padi*, sementara tariannya adalah *Tari Tenun* dan *Onghaeya* dari Korea. Di akhir pertunjukan, seniman dari dua negara menyanyikan lagu *Jenderal Kim Il Sung dan Bung Karno Siapa yang Punya*.

Dari sekian acara di Bogor, yang kemudian menjadi *highlight* adalah kunjungan ke Kebun Raya Bogor. Seperti dituliskan di bagian awal, kunjungan tersebut akhirnya menjadi sangat bersejarah karena bunga Kimilsungia. Kelak kemudian hari, bila ada orang Korea, baik pejabat tinggi maupun masyarakat biasa, datang ke Indonesia, mereka selalu menyempatkan mengunjungi Bogor.

Marsekal Kim Il Sung juga mengadakan jamuan balasan kepada Presiden Sukarno pada 14 April 1965. Pada akhir jamuan, tim kesenian Korea tampil menghibur undangan. Dalam pidato mereka, sekali lagi dua pemimpin menegaskan kedekatan batin rakyat Korea dan Indonesia dan menyatakan tekad mereka untuk bekerja bersama membangun kedua negara dan melawan imperialisme.

Kunjungan Jenderal Kim Il Sung ke Indonesia menjadi lebih istimewa lagi karena hari ulang tahunnya yang ke-53 dirayakan di Indonesia. Pada pagi 15 April 1965, Bung Karno mendatangi Gedung Tamu Negara untuk memberikan ucapan selamat. Hal-hal semacam inilah yang mungkin secara protokoler kurang lazim,

ceived thousands of students and scouts in this City of Rain. As usual, a cultural performance was also held following the state reception. One of the songs sung during the performance was *Waktu Potong Padi* (Harvest Time), while the dances were the *Weaving Dance* and *Onghaeya* from Korea. At the end of the performance, artists from the two countries sang the songs of *General Kim Il Sung and Bung Karno Siapa yang Punya*.

From the series of events held in Bogor, the *highlight* was the visit to the Bogor Botanical park. As mentioned before, the visit turned out to have a significant historical meaning because of the Kimilsungia flower. In the days to come, whenever Koreans come to visit Indonesia, be they officials or the members of the general public, they will always set aside some time to visit Bogor.

Marshal Kim Il Sung also held a banquet for President Sukarno on April 14, 1965. At the end of the dinner, the Korean team of art performers came on stage to entertain the guests. In their speeches, the two leaders again asserted the close relationship between the people of Korea and Indonesia, as well as stated their determination to collaborate to build their two countries and fight imperialism.

General Kim Il Sung's visit to Indonesia became even more special because his 53rd birthday took place in Indonesia. In the morning of April 15, 1965, Bung Karno came to the State Guest House to congratulate the general. This might be a deviation from

Perjalanan Si *Dendrobium* Ungu

Kimilsungia ternyata memerlukan waktu bertahun-tahun sebelum sampai ke Korea. Di Kebun Raya Bogor, Presiden Sukarno menjanjikan kepada Perdana Menteri Kim Il Sung bahwa teknik pengembangbiakan anggrek ungu itu akan rampung dalam satu atau dua tahun dan hasilnya akan langsung dikirimkan ke Pyongyang. Sayangnya, janji ini tak bisa dipenuhi karena perubahan politik yang menyebabkan Bung Karno turun dari kekuasaan.

Pada 1974, Marsekal Kim Jong Il yang menjadi saksi pertemuan dua pemimpin besar dan pemberian nama Kimilsungia itu tergerak melacak kembali. Ia mengirimkan pejabat ke Indonesia.

Ada cerita mengharukan yang ditemui pejabat Korea. Setelah perubahan politik di Indonesia, Direktur Kebun Raya Bogor bekerja sebagai tukang kebun hotel di Luar Jawa. Meskipun demikian, ia tetap berusaha mencari botanis yang mengembangkan Kimlisungia. Ia gagal, tetapi berwasiat agar putranya meneruskan usahanya. Sang putra berhasil, dan berkat bantuannya pejabat Korea bisa berhasil membawa pulang dua buah pot.

Begitu melihat bunga itu, Jenderal Kim Jong Il yakin bahwa anggrek inilah yang dimaksud. Bentuknya elegan dan warnanya yang ungu kemerahjambuan sangat cantik sehingga memancarkan kesan mulia. Ia langsung memerintahkan Central Botanical Garden untuk mempelajarinya. Menumbuhkan tanaman tropis di tempat subtropis jelas mendatangkan tantangan besar. Namun, Kimilsungia memang ditakdirkan menjadi kekayaan nasional rakyat Korea karena akhirnya bunga indah ini bisa ditemui di seluruh penjuru, dari Pyongyang sampai Gunung Paektu.

Kimilsungia didaftarkan ke British Royal Horticulture Society pada 20 April 1982 untuk mendapatkan nama botani resminya, *Dendrobium* Kimilsung Flower, oleh Guntur Sukarnoputra, anak sulung Presiden Sukarno.

The Journey of the Purple *Dendrobium*

It actually took years for Kimilsungia to reach Korea. At the Bogor Botanical Garden, President Sukarno promised Premier Kim Il Sung that the propagation technique for the purple orchid would be concluded within one to two years, the result of which would be immediately sent to Pyongyang. Unfortunately, the promise could not be fulfilled due to the political changes that pushed President Sukarno out of power.

In 1974, Marshal Kim Jong Il, who was a witness in the meeting of the two great leaders and the christening of the orchid as Kimilsungia, felt compelled to track down the orchid. He thus sent an envoy to Indonesia.

The Korean envoy encountered a moving story in his search. After the political changes in Indonesia, the previous director of the Bogor Botanical Garden worked as a gardener in a hotel outside the Island of Java. However, he still tried to find the botanist who propagated Kimilsungia. He failed in his mission, but asked his son to continue his effort. The son succeeded, and with his help the Korean envoy managed to come home with two pots of the purple orchids.

As soon as he laid eyes on the flower, General Kim Jong Il was certain that this was the orchid he was looking for. It was an elegant flower, and its purple pinkish hue was so exquisite that it had an aura of glory about it. He immediately commanded the Korean Central Botanical Garden to study the flower. It was certainly a significant challenge to propagate a tropical plant in a subtropical land. Kimilsungia, however, was destined to be the Korean national heritage, as the striking flower could finally be seen in all corners of the country, from Pyongyang to the Mountain of Paektu.

Kimilsungia was registered at the British Royal Horticulture Society on April 20, 1982, to be given its official botany name, *Dendrobium* Kimilsung Flower, by Guntur Sukarnoputra, President Sukarno's first son.

tetapi justru menunjukkan betapa dekatnya mereka. Hari bahagia itu menjadi lebih menyenangkan setelah Bung Karno memberi tahu bahwa pemerintah Republik Indonesia dan Komisi Pemberian Gelar Universitas Indonesia sepakat memberikan gelar Doktor Honoriscausa dalam bidang Keinsinyuran kepada Marsekal Kim Il Sung.

Upacara penganugerahan gelar dilangsungkan di Istana Negara pada sore harinya. Seperti biasa, di sepanjang jalan menuju istana, berjajar rakyat yang mengelu-elukan tamu negara dengan meneriakkan "Hidup Perdana Menteri Kim Il Sung". Di depan Istana Negara, berjejer gadis-gadis cantik dengan pakaian adat berbagai suku.

Dalam sambutannya, Rektor Universitas Indonesia Prof. Dr. Soemantri Brodjonegoro menyatakan bahwa gelar Doctor Honoriscausa ini hanya diberikan kepada orang yang telah memberikan jasa luar biasa bagi umat manusia dan ilmu pengetahuan. "Hari ini kami mendapatkan kehormatan yang luar biasa bisa memberikan gelar ini kepada Yang Mulia Perdana Menteri Kim Il Sung," kata Soemantri.

Catatan penting lain dari kunjungan Perdana Menteri Kim Il Sung adalah pertemuannya dengan para pemimpin negara lain yang datang untuk Peringatan 10 Tahun Konferensi Asia-Afrika. Di antara mereka adalah Perdana Menteri RRC Chou En Lai, Perdana Menteri Vietnam Pham Van Dong, Pangeran Shouphanovong dari Laos, dan Pangeran Shihanouk dari Kamboja. Pertemuan dengan Shihanouk merupakan kali pertama bagi Marsekal Kim Il Sung

the standard state protocol, but it was precisely those kinds of things that showed how close the relationship was between the two leaders. The happy day became even more joyful as Bung Karno informed the general that the government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Honors-Awarding Commission of the University of Indonesia had agreed to confer to Marshal Kim Il Sung the Honoris Causa doctorate degree in the field of Engineering.

The conferring ceremony was held at the State Palace in the afternoon. As usual, along the way to the palace, people were lining up, cheering the guests, chanting, "Long live Premier Kim Il Sung". In front of the State Palace were pretty girls in an array of traditional dresses.

In his welcoming speech, the Dean of the University of Indonesia, Prof. Dr. Soemantri Brodjonegoro, said that the Honoris Causa doctorate degree was only conferred to those who had given significant contributions to humankind and science. "Today, we are extremely honored to confer this degree to honorable Premier Kim Il Sung," said Soemantri.

Another noteworthy event that took place during Premier Kim Il Sung's visit was his meeting with the leaders from other countries who came for the Commemoration for the Tenth Anniversary of the Asia-Africa Conference. Some of these leaders were the Chinese Premier Chou En Lai, Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong, Prince Shouphanovong from Laos, and Prince Shihanouk from Cambodia. It was the first time for Marshal Kim Il Sung and

Chinsonnyo Moran Yussuf

Pyongyang, 9 September 1983. Hari itu adalah hari gembira bagi rakyat Korea karena merupakan ulang tahun kemerdekaan mereka yang ke-35. Banyak delegasi dan tamu asing sengaja berkunjung untuk menyampaikan ucapan selamat kepada rakyat dan pemimpin Korea.

Pada hari itu, ada tamu "istimewa" yang datang dari Indonesia menemui Presiden Kim Il Sung. Mereka adalah Chinsonnyo Moran Gammira Dasawatti Yussuf dan ibundanya. Mengapa kedatangan seorang remaja putri mendapat waktu khusus Sang Presiden?

Begini ceritanya. Pada 1965, Marsekal Kim Il Sung berkunjung ke Indonesia. Salah seorang yang menemaninya adalah Konjen Indonesia Suffry Yussuf. Suatu hari, Yussuf hadir ketika Marsekal Kim Il Sung sedang berbincang-bincang dengan Presiden Sukarno. Dalam kesempatan itu, Marsekal bertanya sekiranya Yussuf sudah punya momongan. Yussuf dengan sigap menjawab bahwa ia baru saja menerima kabar istrinya sudah melahirkan anak perempuan di Pyongyang, tetapi belum diberi nama.

Melihat Marsekal Kim Il Sung begitu gembira mendengar kabar tersebut, Bung Karno dengan spontan meminta sahabatnya memberi nama. Marsekal Kim Il Sung berkata bahwa kelahiran anak perempuan yang cantik dari keluarga Indonesia yang bekerja di Korea laksana bunga indah jalinan persahabatan Indonesia dan Korea. Oleh karenanya, ia mengusulkan nama Chinsonnyo Moran atau "Bunga Moran (Peony), Si Gadis Persahabatan."

Tahun demi tahun berlalu. Suffry Yussuf sudah kembali ke Indonesia. Suatu hari, sepucuk surat diterima Presiden Kim Il Sung. Pengirimnya adalah Moran, yang saat itu berusia 17 tahun. Dalam suratnya, Moran mendoakan agar Presiden Kim Il Sung yang telah memberikan nama indah kepadanya dikaruniai umur panjang dan kesehatan. Presiden Kim Il Sung sangat tergugah membaca bagaimana gadis semuda itu sudah bisa menuliskan kata-kata yang bijak. Ia segera menulis surat balasan yang isinya antara lain mengundang Moran mengunjungi lagi kota kelahirannya.

Moran begitu terharu ketika akhirnya ia bisa bertemu Sang Presiden. Betapa tidak, di tengah kesibukannya yang luar biasa pada Hari Kemerdekaan, Presiden Kim Il Sung meluangkan diri menemui seorang gadis belia. Presiden bertanya dengan ramah tentang studi Moran dan kegiatannya sehari-hari. Ia juga bercerita bagaimana dulu nama Moran terbetik. Tak lupa ia mengharapkan Moran benar-benar mekar seperti bunga Moran, senantiasa sehat, dan berprestasi bagus dalam studi. Bukan itu saja, Presiden juga berkenan memberinya aneka hadiah. Hari itu Moran menitikkan air mata bahagia.

Chinsonnyo Moran Yussuf

Pyongyang, September 9, 1983. The day was a happy day for Koreans as they celebrated their 35th anniversary. Many foreign delegates and guests came to congratulate the Korean people and their leader.

On that day, there were special guests from Indonesia who came to meet President Kim Il Sung. They were Chinsonnyo Moran Gamira Dasawatti Yussuf and her mother. Why would a visit from a teenage girl be allocated a distinct space in the President's schedule?

Here goes the story. In 1965, Marshal Kim Il Sung visited Indonesia. One of the Indonesian officials who met him there was the Indonesian Consul General, Suffry Yussuf. One day, Yussuf was present when Marshal Kim Il Sung was talking with President Sukarno. That time, the Marshal asked whether Yussuf already had children of his own. Yussuf immediately replied that he just received the news that his wife had given birth to a baby girl in Pyongyang, but they had not decided upon the name.

Seeing how excited Marshal Kim Il Sung about the news, Bung Karno spontaneously asked his best friend to give the baby a name. Marshal Kim Il Sung said that the birth of a pretty baby girl from an Indonesian family working in Korea must resemble the exquisite flower of Indonesia and Korea's friendship, and he thus proposed the name of Chinsonnyo Moran or "The Moran (Peony) Flower, the Girl of Friendship".

As years passed, Suffry Yussuf returned to Indonesia. One day, President Kim Il Sung received a letter from Moran, who at the time was already a 17 year-old teenage girl. In her letter, Moran conveyed her prayers for President Kim Il Sung, who had given her such a lovely name. She prayed for the president to have a long and healthy life. President Kim Il Sung was moved as he read the letter, observing how such a young girl could write so wise a letter. He immediately sent a reply, in which he also invited Moran to visit the city of her birth.

Moran was so touched when she could finally meet the President. In the midst of his busy schedule on the Independence Day celebration, President Kim Il Sung made time to meet a young girl. The President warmly asked about Moran's school and her daily activities. He also told the girl about how he came up with the idea to give her the name of Moran. He expected Moran to bloom like a true Moran flower, remaining healthy and always having good grades at school. The President also gave her a range of presents. That day, the Peony girl shed many happy tears.

dan menjadi awal hubungan pribadi mereka yang erat.

Perdana Menteri Kim Il Sung meninggalkan Indonesia pada 20 April 1965. Seperti halnya saat kedatangan, ratusan ribu orang juga berdiri di jalan mengelu-elukan Marsekal Kim Il Sung. Upacara pelepasan tamu negara dilangsungkan di Lapangan Terbang Kemayoran. Hebatnya, para tamu negara yang lain seperti PM China Chou En Lai dan Pangeran Shihanouk ikut melepas.

Rupa-rupanya, Bung Karno belum rela betul melepas sahabatnya. Sampai-sampai dalam pidatonya ia berujar, "Kalau tidak takut dianggap lancang, ingin saya membanderol roda-roda pesawat agar sahabatku Yang Mulia Kim Il Sung masih berada di sini."

Perasaan serupa pun melanda Kim Il Sung. Setelah berjabat tangan, ia memeluk erat Bung Karno. Ia kemudian menyalami para pemimpin berbagai negara dan melambaikan tangan kepada para pengunjung yang memenuhi Kemayoran. Pukul 09.30, pesawat meninggalkan landasan. Seorang pemimpin besar sekaligus sahabat telah pulang ke negaranya, tetapi kesan yang ditinggalkan terpatri selamanya di hati rakyat Indonesia.

Prince Shihanouk to meet each other, and this was the beginning of a close personal relationship between the two leaders.

Premier Kim Il Sung left Indonesia on April 20, 1965. Just like how it was during his arrival, hundreds of thousands of people were lining up on the street to cheer Marshal Kim Il Sung. The farewell ceremony took place at the Kemayoran Airport. Remarkably, other state guests such as the Chinese Premier Chou En Lai and Prince Shihanouk were also present.

Apparently, Bung Karno did not feel like letting go of his friend yet, so much so that in his speech he commented, "Had I been bold enough, I'd chain the plane wheels so that my best friend, the Honorable Kim Il Sung, would stay here."

Kim Il Sung felt the same way. After shaking hands with the Indonesian president, he hugged him tightly. He then shook hands with the leaders of the different nations who were present there and waved at the throng of people who filled the airport to the brim. At 9.30 a.m., the plane took off. A great leader and a best friend had come home, but the impression he left behind would be remembered forever.

April 13 2007

Rumah Kaca Bersejarah

Kebun Raya Bogor yang terletak di selatan Kota Jakarta memiliki banyak titik menarik. Salah satu yang istimewa adalah rumah kaca pembibitan anggrek. Bangunannya sendiri sederhana, seperti layaknya rumah kaca pada lazimnya. Namun, di tempat ini Presiden Sukarno sering menjamu para sahabatnya, pemimpin-pemimpin besar luar negeri seperti PM Korea Kim Il Sung dan PM India Jawaharlal Nehru.

Rumah kaca itu pula yang menjadi tempat "kelahiran" bunga Kim Il Sung pada 1965. Tak mengherankan bila kemudian tempat ini memiliki ruang khusus di hati rakyat Indonesia dan Korea. Untuk mengenang persahabatan dua pemimpin besar dunia, Presiden Sukarno dan Presiden Kim Il Sung, pemerintah Indonesia dan Korea bekerja sama mendirikan sebuah tugu peringatan pada 13 April 2007. Tugu ini bisa dijumpai di bagian depan sebelah kanan di ruang kaca. Warga Korea yang mengunjungi Kebun Raya Bogor tak pernah melewatkan tugu peringatan ini.

Historical Greenhouse

Bogor Botanical Garden, located south of Jakarta, has many interesting spots. One of the most special is a greenhouse for orchid nursery. The building is simple, just as any regular greenhouse. But, in this very greenhouse President Sukarno used to entertain his best friends, prominent leaders of the world such as PM Kim Il Sung from Korea and PM Jawaharlal Nehru from India.

The greenhouse happened to be the "birthplace" of Kim Il Sung flower. Hence, it's no surprise that the greenhouse has a special place in Indonesian and Korean's heart. In order to commemorate the friendship of two world great leaders, President Sukarno and President Kim Il Sung, Indonesia and Korea governments built a monument in April the 13rd, 2007. This monument can be seen in right front of the greenhouse. The Koreans who visit Bogor Botanical Garden never miss to see this monument.

2
JALINAN MAKIN ERAT
STRENGTHENING THE TIES

Seperti halnya kunjungan Presiden Sukarno ke Korea, kunjungan Marsekal Kim Il Sung ke Indonesia juga meninggalkan kesan yang sangat mendalam. Indonesia tak perlu waktu lama memutuskan meningkatkan status perwakilannya dari konsulat jenderal menjadi kedutaan besar.

Presiden Sukarno mengangkat Ahem Erningpradja sebagai duta besar pertama untuk Korea. Ahem menyerahkan surat kepercayaannya pada 12 September 1965 kepada Ketua Presidium Majelis Rakyat Tertinggi RRD Korea Choe Yong Gun. Tugas pertama bagi Duta Besar Ahem adalah persiapan kunjungan Delegasi MPR RI yang dipimpin oleh Chairul Saleh. Sayangnya, kerja ini menjadi kesibukan terakhir baginya.

Pada 1965, Indonesia mengalami gejolak politik yang sangat

Like President Sukarno's visit to Korea, Marshal Kim Il Sung's visit to Indonesia also left a deep impression. It did not take long for Indonesia to decide to improve the status of its representative office from consulate general to an embassy.

President Sukarno's appointed Ahem Erningpradja as the first Indonesian ambassador to Korea. Ahem presented his letter of appointment on September 12, 1965 to the Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Choe Yong Gun. Ambassador Ahem's first task was to prepare the visit of the delegation of the People's Representatives Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia, led by Chairul Saleh. Unfortunately, this was to be his last task.

In 1965, Indonesia saw severe political upheavals. The change

hebat. Pergantian kepemimpinan nasional di Indonesia pada paruh terakhir 1960-an dan konflik yang menyertainya sangat menyita waktu, tenaga, dan pikiran. Sebagai negara sahabat, Korea menyerahkan permasalahan Indonesia kepada Indonesia sendiri. Dengan demikian, hubungan yang landasannya sudah dibangun dengan kokoh tetap terjaga.

Kedekatan Indonesia dan Korea tak bisa dilepaskan dari hubungan pribadi yang sangat erat antara Bung Karno dan Jenderal Kim Il Sung. Ketika berita meninggalnya Bung Karno pada 1970 sampai di Pyongyang, Presiden Kim Il Sung segera mengirimkan kawat duka citanya kepada Hartini Sukarno sebagai wakil keluarga Bung Karno.

Hubungan bilateral dan Gerakan Nonblok

Situasi Indonesia baru stabil kembali pada 1970-an. Situasi baru inilah yang kemudian dimanfaatkan Indonesia sebagai bekal menjalin kembali atau meningkatkan hubungan dengan negara-negara sahabat, Korea tak terkecuali. Pada era Orde Baru, pejabat tinggi Indonesia pertama yang mengunjungi Korea adalah Menteri Luar Negeri Adam Malik. Ia melawat pada pertengahan 1974.

Kunjungan Adam Malik kemudian ditindaklanjuti dengan kedatangan berbagai delegasi Indonesia selama tahun-tahun berikutnya untuk meningkatkan hubungan bilateral. Dari Indonesia antara lain datang anggota parlemen Indonesia, Menteri Luar Negeri Mochtar Koesoemaatmadja dan Ali Alatas, Menko Polkam Feisal Tanjung, beberapa delegasi kesenian untuk April

of national leadership in Indonesia at the end of the sixties and its accompanying conflict took much time, energy, and thoughts. As a friend, Korea let the Indonesians took care of their own problems. The relationship, whose foundation had been strongly built, could thus be maintained.

The close relationship between Indonesia and Korea had been inextricable from the tight personal relationship between Bung Karno and General Kim Il Sung. When the news about the death of the Indonesian President in 1970 reached Pyongyang, President Kim Il Sung wired his condolence right away to Hartini Sukarno who represented Bung Karno's family.

Bilateral relationship and the Non-Aligned Movement

The situation in Indonesia only became stable in the seventies. Indonesia took advantage of this new situation to renew or improve its relationship with friendly nations, including Korea. In the New Order era, the first Indonesian official to visit Korea was the Foreign Minister Adam Malik. He came in the mid 1974.

Adam Malik's visit was followed up with visits of various Indonesian delegations in the subsequent years to improve bilateral relationship. Coming from Indonesia were a variety of envoys, for example the Indonesian member of parliament, Foreign Ministers Mochtar Koesoemaatmadja and Ali Alatas, Coordinating Minister for Politics and Security Feisal Tanjung, several art and cultural delegations for the April Spring Arts and Friendship Festival, sport

Spring Arts and Friendship Festival, tim olahraga, Kamar Dagang Indonesia, dan masih banyak lagi.

Beberapa kunjungan delegasi Indonesia layak dicatat secara khusus. Misalnya, pada 1983 ketika Wakil Presiden Adam Malik berkunjung atas undangan Wakil Presiden RRD Korea Pak Song Chol. Adam Malik antara lain meninjau sentra industri Hamheung, membahas penyelesaian masalah Kamboja dengan sejawatnya Wakil Presiden Pak Song Chol, dan bertemu dengan Presiden Kim Il Sung. Dalam kesempatan ini, Adam Malik menyerahkan surat pribadi dari Presiden Suharto.

teams, Indonesian Chamber of Commerce, and many more.

There were also several noteworthy visits, for example the one in 1983, when the Vice President Adam Malik visited the country on the invitation from the Vice President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Pak Song Chol. Adam Malik went to Hamheung industrial center, discussed the solutions to the problem of Cambodia with his colleague Vice President Pak Song Chol, and had a meeting with President Kim Il Sung. In this latter event, Adam Malik presented a personal letter from President Suharto.

Pada 1988, Menko Kesra Soepardjo Roestam datang sebagai utusan khusus Presiden RI untuk acara perayaan ulang tahun ke-40 berdirinya RRD Korea, sementara Wakil Presiden Sudharmono hadir di Pyongyang pada 1992 dalam acara perayaan hari ulang tahun ke-80 Presiden Kim Il Sung.

Sementara itu, dari Korea yang berkunjung ke Jakarta antara lain adalah Perdana Menteri RRD Korea Ri Jong Ok, delegasi Partai Pekerja Korea, Wakil Ketua Majelis Rakyat Tertinggi RRD Korea, Menteri Luar Negeri Kim Yong Nam, rombongan sirkus Pyongyang, Asosiasi Ilmuwan RRD Korea, kontingen atlet, dan masih banyak lagi.

Kunjungan delegasi tingkat tinggi RRD Korea juga dilakukan dengan lawatan Wakil Presiden Ri Jong Ok pada 1985. Selain meninjau berbagai obyek pembangunan di Indonesia, ia juga diterima oleh Presiden Suharto. Dalam kesempatan ini, Ri Jong Ok menyampaikan salam dari Presiden Kim Il Sung. Pada 1991 Perdana Menteri Korea juga mengunjungi Indonesia. Ia mengadakan pembicaraan dengan Wakil Presiden Sudharmono dan melakukan kunjungan kepada Presiden Suharto.

In 1988, Coordinating Minister for Public Welfare Soepardjo Roestam came as a special envoy from the President of the Republic of Indonesia to the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; while in 1992 Vice President Sudharmono was present in the celebration of President Kim Il Sung's 80th birthday.

Meanwhile, coming from Korea to Jakarta were the DPRK Premier Ri Jong Ok, the delegation from the Korean Workers' Party, the Vice Chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly of the DPRK, Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam, the Pyongyang circus troupe, the Korean Scientists Association, contingents of athletes, and many more.

Visits from high-rank delegates from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea included that of the Vice President Ri Jong Ok in 1985. Besides visiting a variety of development projects in Indonesia, he was also received by President Suharto. Ri Jong Ok used the opportunity to convey President Kim Il Sung's regards to the Indonesian President. In 1991, the Korean Prime Minister also visited Indonesia. He had a meeting with the Vice President Sudharmono and paid a visit to President Suharto.

Gerakan Nonblok (GNB) menjadi sarana yang bagus bagi Indonesia dan Korea dalam kerja sama politik. Korea masuk sebagai sebagai anggota Gerakan Nonblok (GNB) pada 1975. Sebagai salah satu promotor utama gerakan, Indonesia menyambut hangat keanggotaan Korea. Sejak masuk ke dalam GNB, Korea

The Non-Aligned Movement served as a good vehicle for Indonesia and Korea to collaborate politically. Korea became a member of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1975. As one of the main proponents of the Movement, Indonesia warmly welcomed Korea's membership. Since becoming a member, Korea had been actively contributing to

aktif berkontribusi, utamanya dalam persoalan yang menyangkut pendudukan tentara asing di wilayah suatu negara, seperti di Palestina dan Amerika Latin. Sebaliknya, GNB juga mendukung upaya RRD Korea untuk penyatuan Tanah Air mereka secara damai.

Keinginan bersama dua negara ini dalam menjaga kemurnian cita-cita GNB membuat Korea tak ragu-ragu memberikan dukungan agar Indonesia menjadi tuan rumah KTT GNB pada 1992. Korea kemudian menghargai peranan Indonesia sebagai Ketua GNB yang sangat aktif, positif, dan menentukan, utamanya dalam meredakan ketegangan isu nuklir di Semenanjung Korea. Dalam kasus ini, Indonesia berpendirian bahwa perundingan damai harus selalu dikedepankan.

the Movement, especially when it came to the issue of foreign occupation, such as in Palestine or Latin America. The Non-Aligned Movement, on the other hand, supported DPRK's efforts to unify its divided lands in peaceful manners.

The common desire of the two countries in maintaining the purity of the Movement's goals made Korea have no hesitation in supporting Indonesia to host the Non-Aligned Movement Summit in 1992. Subsequently, Korea respected Indonesia's role as an active, positive, and significant Head of the Non-Aligned Movement, especially in Indonesia's effort to dampen down the tension in the Korean Peninsula over the issue of the nuclear energy. In this case, Indonesia was of the opinion that the emphasis should always be on peaceful negotiations.

Keseriusan RRD Korea sebagai anggota GNB antara lain dapat dilihat dari kesediaannya menjadi tuan rumah acara "Experts Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries on the Statute of the Centre for Irrigation and Drainage", ""The 3rd Meeting of Coordination Countries of Non-Aligned Movement in the Sphere of Standardization, Metrology and Quality Control" (Juli-Agustus 1988).

Selain itu, salah satu acara tetap yang diselenggarakan Korea adalah Festival Film Negara GNB dan Berkembang. Indonesia selalu berpartisipasi dengan mengirim film-film terbaik. Beberapa film Indonesia yang sempat mendapat penghargaan antara lain adalah *Arini* dan *Surat untuk Bidadari*. Sementara, orang-orang film Indonesia yang pernah datang ke Pyongyang antara lain adalah Asrul Sani, Ami Prijono, dan Jajang C. Noer.

Kemitraan Indonesia dan Korea di GNB ini berlanjut dalam bentuk saling dukung di fora-fora internasional lainnya, seperti di WHO, UNESCO, FAO, IHO (International Hydrographic Organization), World Energy Conference, dan lain-lainnya.

Perhatian khusus Presiden Kim Il Sung

Sudah bukan rahasia lagi bahwa Presiden Kim Il Sung mempunyai perhatian khusus kepada diplomat Indonesia yang ditugaskan di Pyongyang ataupun delegasi Indonesia yang berkunjung ke Pyongyang. Ia selalu menyempatkan bertemu dengan tamu-tamu dari Indonesia. Hal ini menunjukkan betapa besar perhatian Presiden Kim Il Sung atas perkembangan hubungan

Korea's sincerity in being a member of the Non-Aligned Movement was reflected in its willingness to become the host of the "Experts Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries on the Stature of the Center for Irrigation and Drainage", and "The 3rd Meeting of Coordination Countries of Non-Aligned Movement in the Sphere of Standardization, Metrology, and Quality Control" (July – August 1988).

Then there was also the event of Non-Aligned Movement and Developing Countries' Film Festival that Korea faithfully held. Indonesia always participated by sending its best films. Two of Indonesian films that had received awards in the event were *Arini and Surat untuk Bidadari* (Letters for an Angel). Figures from the Indonesian film industry who had visited Pyongyang were, among others, the late directors Asrul Sani and Ami Prijono, and the actress Jajang C. Noer.

Indonesia and Korea's partnership in the Non-Aligned Movement continued in the form of mutual supports for each other in other international forums such as the WHO, UNESCO, FAO, International Hydrographic Organization (IHO), and World Energy Conference.

President Kim Il Sung's special attention

It was not a secret that President Kim Il Sung had a special concern about the Indonesian diplomats stationed in Pyongyang, or about the Indonesian delegates who came to Pyongyang. He always made time to meet the Indonesian guests. This showed how committed President Kim Il Sung had been about nurturing a collaborative and friendly relationship between the two countries.

kerja sama dan persahabatan kedua negara.

Ada peristiwa yang layak dijadikan teladan. Pada 1990, Duta Besar Indonesia Sanaji sakit keras dan akhirnya meninggal dunia di Jakarta. Pemerintah Korea menyatakan bahwa atas rekomendasi dari Presiden Kim Il Sung, semua biaya perawatan Dubes Sanaji selama di rumah sakit Korea akan ditanggung oleh pemerintah Korea. Langkah simpatik ini jelas makin mempererat hubungan kedua negara.

Perhatian yang senantiasa diberikan oleh Presiden Kim Il Sung membuat dirinya sangat dihormati oleh pemimpin dan rakyat Indonesia. Oleh karenanya, ketika ia meninggal dunia pada 8 Juli 1994, Indonesia turut kehilangan. Saat itu Presiden Suharto atas nama pemerintah dan rakyat Indonesia mengirimkan kawat duka cita yang ditujukan kepada Komite Rakyat Pusat RRD Korea.

Rasa hormat Indonesia kepada mendiang Presiden Kim Il Sung juga ditunjukkan pada Festival Film Negara Nonblok dan Berkembang IV pada 1994. Pada acara pembukaan festival, Ketua Delegasi Indonesia, sebagai wakil Ketua GNB, mengajak para hadirin mengheningkan cipta sejenak memberikan penghormatan kepada Presiden Kim Il Sung. Di sisi lain, dengan tetap digelarnya festival film, sekalipun Korea sedang berduka, menunjukkan Korea tetap memberikan perhatian yang mendalam atas kemajuan GNB seperti yang senantiasa diidamkan oleh Presiden Kim Il Sung.

Delegasi RRD Korea yang berkunjung ke Indonesia dalam masa berkabung ini adalah Ketua Komite Pertanian RRD Korea

There was one exemplary incident. In 1990, the Indonesian Ambassador to Korea, Sanaji, fell gravely ill and eventually passed away in Jakarta. The Korean government stated that with the recommendation from President Kim Il Sung himself, all the medical costs pertaining to the late Ambassador Sanaji's illness when he was hospitalized in Korea would be borne by the Korean government. This kind gesture certainly strengthened the relationship between the two nations.

President Kim Il Sung's unflagging attention toward Indonesia earned him a lot of respect from the Indonesian leaders and people. That was why when he died on July 8, 1994, Indonesia also felt the loss. At the time, President Suharto, on behalf of the Indonesian government and people, immediately sent a condolence note to the Central People's Committee of Democratic People Republic of Korea.

Indonesia's respect to the late President Kim Il Sung was also shown at the 4th Non-Aligned Movement and Developing Countries' Film Festival in 1994. During the opening event, the Chairman of the Indonesian delegation, as a vice-chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, invited the audience to have a moment of silence in honor of the late President Kim Il Sung. On the other hand, the fact that the film festival still took place despite the mourning felt in Korea showed how Korea had a profound concern for the progress of the Non-Aligned Movement, as President Kim Il Sung had always desired.

The delegate from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that visited Indonesia during the mourning period was the Chair-

untuk menghadiri Konferensi Tingkat Menteri Masalah Pangan dan Pertanian GNB yang diadakan di Bali, 7-11 Oktober 1994. Pada upacara pembukaan KTM tersebut para hadirin juga telah diajak oleh ketua sidang untuk mengheningkan cipta bagi Presiden Kim Il Sung.

Beberapa kesepakatan dan jalinan budaya

Saling kunjung antara Indonesia dan Korea membuahkan beberapa kesepakatan. Misalnya, persetujuan perdagangan, persetujuan kerja sama ekonomi, serta kesepakatan pajak dan perlindungan investasi, kota bersaudara Jakarta-Pyongyang, hubungan antarparlemen, dan perjanjian kebudayaan.

Hubungan yang terjalin selalu sangat mengedepankan persahabatan. Misalnya, ketika pada 1995 terjadi banjir besar di Korea, pemerintah Indonesia mengirimkan bantuan pangan melalui Resident Officer UNICEF di pelabuhan Nampo. Pada kesempatan itu, Duta Besar RI Zulkarnen Afri Pane antara lain menyatakan bahwa sekalipun bantuan Indonesia jumlahnya tidak seberapa, tanda persahabatan tersebut setidaknya bisa membantu pemulihan kerusakan.

Dalam hubungan budaya, Festival Kimilsungia tak pelak menjadi simbol pemersatu dua negara. Indonesia selalu berpartisipasi sejak festival ini digelar pertama kali pada 1999. Saat itu, Menteri Pariwisata, Seni, dan Budaya (Parsemibud) Marzuki Usman yang

man of the Farming Committee of the DPRK, who came to the Ministerial Conference on the Food and Farming Issues of the Non-Aligned Movement, which was held in Bali, October 7 – 11, 1994. During the opening event, the chairman of the conference also invited the audience to have a moment of silence to honor the memory of the late President Kim Il Sung.

Some agreements and cultural ties

The exchange of visits between Indonesia and Korea gave fruits to some agreements, such as the trade agreement, agreement on the economic partnership, tax and investment protection agreement, Jakarta – Pyongyang sister cities, interparliamentary relationship, and cultural agreement.

The ties between the two nations have always heavily leaned towards friendship. For example, when there was a big flood in Korea in 1995, the Indonesian government sent food assistance through the UNICEF Resident Officer at the port of Nampo. In this occasion, the Indonesian Ambassador Zulkarnaen Afri Pane stated that although Indonesia's assistance might not be enough, this token of friendship could at least provide some help in the rehabilitation efforts.

In terms of the cultural ties, it is undeniable that the Kimilsungia Festival has been serving as a unifying symbol between the two countries. Indonesia has always taken part in this festival since it was held for the first time in 1999. At the time, the Minister for

datang mewakili Indonesia mendapatkan kehormatan memberikan sambutan. Hal ini selanjutnya menjadi tradisi tahunan bagi setiap wakil Indonesia.

Sewaktu festival pertama digelar, sebagian besar pengunjung mengira bunga anggrek Kimilsungia yang dipamerkan KBRI merupakan bunga yang asli didatangkan dari Indonesia. Padahal, bunga-bunga itu juga didapat dari Kebun Raya Pyongyang.

Selain keikutsertaan dalam Festival Kimilsungia, kiprah lain KBRI yang membuat nama Indonesia semakin akrab di Korea adalah pameran foto kunjungan Marsekal Kim Il Sung ke Indonesia pada 2000. Acara ini digelar untuk memperingati ulang tahun ke-35 kunjungan bersejarah tersebut. Untuk mempersiapkan pameran foto itu, Duta Besar Buchari Effendi khusus ke Indonesia untuk mencari foto dokumentasi itu ke Badan Arsip Nasional. Pameran diselenggarakan dengan *co-sponsor* Komite Hubungan Budaya dengan Luar Negeri RRD Korea dan Lembaga Persahabatan Korea-Indonesia. Hadir dalam acara itu antara lain Wakil Presiden Presidium Majelis Rakyat Tertinggi Yang Hyong Sop.

Pameran foto tersebut memberikan makna baru dalam hubungan kedua negara. Pengunjung bisa melihat langsung aktivitas Marsekal Kim Il Sung didampingi oleh Kim Jong Il, yang dewasa ini merupakan pemimpin utama di RRD Korea, selama di Indonesia. Pameran itu juga membuat banyak kalangan di Korea berharap agar hubungan pribadi antara keluarga Bung Karno dan Kim Il Sung tetap terjalin sekalipun kedua pemimpin tersebut

Culture and Tourism Marzuki Usman, who came to represent Indonesia, had the honor of making a speech there. This would then become a yearly tradition for every Indonesian representative to the festival.

When the festival was held for the first time, most visitors thought that the Kimilsungia orchid displayed by the Indonesian embassy was the original flower flown from Indonesia. In truth, the flowers came from the Pyongyang Botanical Garden.

Besides the Indonesian participation at the Kimilsungia Festival, another event helped popularize Indonesia even further. In 2000, the Indonesian embassy held a photo exhibition about Marshal Kim Il Sung's visit to Indonesia. The event was held to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the historical visit. To prepare the exhibition, Ambassador Buchari Effendi specially came to Indonesia to seek photos of the event at the Indonesian National Archives. The exhibition was co-sponsored by the Committee for Cultural Relationship with Foreign Countries of DPRK and the Korea-Indonesia Friendship Association. The Vice President of the Supreme People Assembly Yang Hyong Sop was present in the event.

The photo exhibition gave a distinct meaning in the relationship between the two countries. Visitors to the exhibition could see for themselves Marshal Kim Il Sung's activities in Indonesia, accompanied by Kim Jong Il, who today is the primary leader at the DPRK. The exhibition also made many people in Korea expect that the

sudah tiada.

Upaya tersebut terwujud pada April 2000 ketika untuk pertama kalinya Rachmawati Sukarnoputri beserta rombongan Yayasan Pendidikan Sukarno/Universitas Bung Karno melakukan kunjungan ke Pyongyang. Kunjungan ini disponsori oleh Komite Hubungan Budaya dengan Luar Negeri RRD Korea, bertindak sebagai tuan rumah adalah Ketua Lembaga Persahabatan Korea-Indonesia merangkap Wakil Ketua Komite Hubungan Budaya dengan Luar Negeri Hong Son Ok.

Setelah kunjungan ini, Rachmawati Sukarnoputri membentuk

personal relationship between Bung Karno's family and Kim Il Sung's family be maintained although both leaders are now gone.

The wish came true when in April 2000 Rachmawati Sukarnoputri, Sukarno's second daughter, came to Pyongyang with the Sukarno Education Foundation/Bung Karno University. The visit was sponsored by the Committee for Cultural Relationship with Foreign Countries of DPRK; with the Chairman of the Korea-Indonesia Friendship Association cum Vice Chairman of the Foreign Cultural Relationship Committee, Hong Son Ok, as the host.

After the visit, Rachmawati Sukarnoputri established the In-

Sepetak Indonesia di Pyongyang

Jika ada lomba siapa yang terlalu rajin masuk kantor, staf KBRI di Pyongyang layak dijadikan kandidat juara. Bayangkan, jam kerja sudah lewat, mereka masih betah di kantor. Bahkan, pada hari libur pun mereka masih sering datang ke Wisma KBRI. "Maklum, yang diurus banyak, ada 31 ribu warga Indonesia di sini," kata Riza Hera Wardhana, Sekretaris III KBRI Pyongyang. Ia sedang bercanda, tentu saja. Di RRD Korea, jumlah warga Indonesia total hanya 31 orang yang terdiri atas staf KBRI beserta keluarga mereka.

Meskipun jumlah "pasukan" kecil, cerita tentang mereka sangat berwarna. Dari awal kedatangannya saja sudah bisa disebut sebagai "banyak jalan menuju Pyongyang". Bagi staf yang berstatus diplomat, Pyongyang adalah bagian dari *tour of duty* mereka. Tugas mereka paling lama empat tahun.

Tidak demikian halnya dengan para staf lokal yang juga warga Indonesia. Gatot Wilotikto, misalnya, hampir lima puluh tahun berada di sana (lihat boks berikutnya). Harjianto, pria asal Pemalang, Jawa Tengah, datang ke Korea 25 tahun yang lalu mengikuti kakaknya yang bertugas sebagai diplomat. Ketika sang kakak pulang ke Jakarta, ia justru bertahan sekalipun harus berpisah dari keluarganya di Indonesia. "Apa boleh buat, ini pekerjaan saya. Tapi di sini enak, adem dan tenang," kata Sarjiono.

Beberapa staf lokal memang meninggalkan keluarga mereka di Indonesia. Cahyudi Sutejo, staf lokal asal Purwokerto yang sudah sepuluh tahun tinggal di Pyongyang, punya cara yang lebih jitu. Ia menikahi seorang perempuan Mongol yang bekerja di Pyongyang.

Status tak membatasi keakraban staf KBRI Pyongyang. Di Wisma, mereka bisa melakukan banyak hal setelah tugas harian selesai: bermain biliar, bermain bulu tangkis, latihan band, karawitan, atau sekadar *ngobrol*. Bila ingin "mengintip" Indonesia, tinggal menonton televisi satelit bisa menangkap siaran dari Tanah Air. Jadi, jangan heran bila mereka tak ketinggalan berita politik ataupun gosip-gosip terpanas dari dunia hiburan Indonesia.

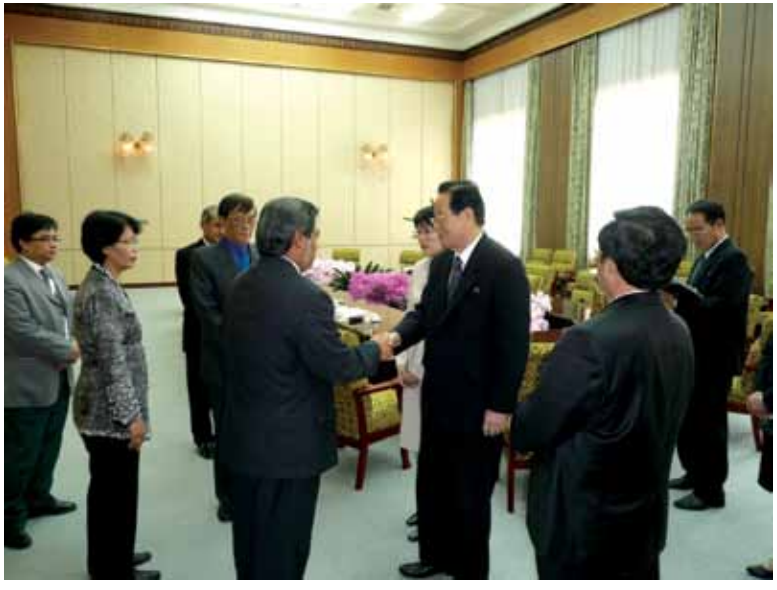
Nyaris setiap hari staf dan keluarga berkumpul di Wisma KBRI. Karena bukan saja tempatnya luas, jaraknya pun relatif dekat dari kediaman para staf. Mereka juga biasanya berangkat bersama dari Wisma saat akan menunaikan salat Jumat di Kedubes Iran setiap pekannya.

Bila jenuh di Wisma, staf KBRI memilih bersantai di CD Club yang terletak di tepian Sungai Taedong. Di tempat ini mereka bisa makan malam menu Korea dengan harga yang relatif murah atau berkaraoke. Biasanya, staf dari kedutaan-kedutaan lain juga berkumpul di tempat ini.

Tentu saja, yang disebutkan di atas adalah kegiatan "ekstrakurikuler". Tugas utama mereka adalah peningkatan hubungan Indonesia dan RRD Korea. Untuk ini, banyak hal yang sudah dilakukan KBRI Pyongyang. Misalnya, setiap tahun mereka terlibat aktif dalam Festival Kimilsungia, Festival Seni Musim Seni, penggalangan dana untuk Palang Merah RRDK yang bermitra dengan Pyongyang International Women Association (PIWA) yang dikoordinatori oleh Nasimah Pasaribu, istri Duta Besar RI, dan kegiatan-kegiatan lainnya.

Dalam acara-acara untuk menghormati pemimpin Korea, KBRI Pyongyang tak mau ketinggalan. Misalnya, jamuan makan malam memperingati HUT Pemimpin Kim Jong-Il. Dalam acara semacam ini, KBRI mengundang pejabat-pejabat Korea. Biasanya, acara ini menjadi kesempatan ibu-ibu KBRI unjuk kebolehan. Mereka cakap memainkan gamelan dengan lagu-lagu *Kebo Giro*, *Mentok-mentok*, dan *Gambang Suling* dalam bahasa Jawa dan Inggris. Untuk acara yang digelar KBRI, suguhan yang dihidangkan pun khas Indonesia: sate ayam, nasi goreng ikan asin, mie goreng, risoles, sosis solo, kue putri ayu, tempe, dan onde-onde. Semua sajian dibuat oleh staf KBRI dan keluarga.

Staf KBRI juga tak ragu-ragu turun ke sawah dalam pengertian yang sebenarnya. Di Desa Yaksu, Provinsi Pyong An Selatan, ada lahan yang dijadikan pertanian persahabatan Indonesia-Korea. Setiap musim tanam dan panen, staf KBRI pasti ikut menyingsingkan lengan baju membantu para petani. Pada Juni 2009 lalu, misalnya, Duta Besar RI Daulat H.A. Pasaribu dan staf ikut menggarap ladang jagung. Semua itu dilakukan dengan riang gembira demi makin eratnya persahabatan Indonesia dan Korea.



A patch of Indonesia in Pyongyang

If there is a contest about the most diligent people who always come zealously to their office, the staff at the Indonesian Embassy in Pyongyang surely deserve to win. Picture this: they still stay happily at the workplace even after office hours. They even come to the Indonesian Embassy during the holidays. "You have to understand; we've got so much to do as there are 31 thousands Indonesians living here," explained Riza Hera Wardhana, the Third Secretary of the Indonesian Embassy at Pyongyang. He was joking, of course. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, there are in total only 31 Indonesians, consisting of the staff members of the embassy and their families.

Although the "troops" are small, the stories are colorful. We can say that there have been "many roads leading to Pyongyang". For the staff members with the status of a diplomat, Pyongyang constitutes a part of their "tour of duty". They will stay for four years at most. That, however, is not the case for the local staff members, who are also Indonesians. Take the case of Gatot Wilotikto, for example. He had been in Pyongyang for almost fifty years (see the subsequent box). Then there is also Sarjiono, a man from Pemalang, Central Java, who came to Korea 25 years ago, accompanying his diplomat brother. When the brother came back home to Jakarta, he remained in Pyongyang, although it meant that he had to separate from his family in Indonesia. "What can I do, this is my job. It's good here, though. It's calm and cool," said Sarijono.

Some local staff members have indeed left their families behind in Indonesia. Cahyudi Sutejo, a local staff member from Purwokerto who has been living in Pyongyang for ten years, has a spot-on solution. He married a Mongolian woman working in Pyongyang.

Their different statuses in no way lessen the sense of camaraderie among the staff members of the Indonesian Embassy in Pyongyang. They do a lot of things together at the embassy house: playing billiards, badminton, playing music in a band or a gamelan group, or simply having a chat. If they want to "take a glimpse" at Indonesia, they can simply watch the TV, as the satellite dish receives transmissions from the homeland. Understandably, therefore, they do not miss any political news or hot gossips from the Indonesian entertainment industry.

The staff and their families get together at the Embassy House virtually every day. Not only does it provide them with an ample space to gather, but the embassy is also close to where they live. They usually leave together from the House every time they want to do the

Friday prayer at the Iranian Embassy every week.

If they are bored staying merely at the House, the staff choose to while the day away at the CD Club by the River Taedong, where they can have a relatively cheap Korean dinner or do karaoke. Staff members from other embassies like to hang out there, too.

The above exploits are, of course, their "extracurricular" activities. Their primary task remains the nurturing of the relationship between Indonesia and Korea. In this case, the Indonesian Embassy in Pyongyang has done a good job. For example, they actively take part in the yearly Kimilsungia Festival, Spring Art Festival, and the fund-raising events for the DPRK's Red Cross in collaboration with the Pyongyang International Women Association (PIWA), which is coordinated by Nasimah Pasaribu, the wife of the Indonesian Ambassador in Pyongyang.

The Indonesian Embassy in Pyongyang never misses the chance to take part in events held to honor the Korean leader, for example in the dinner to celebrate the Leader Kim Jong Il's birthday. In such events, the Indonesian Embassy invited Korean officials. Usually, such an event provides the opportunity for the ladies at the Embassy to flaunt their skills. They are masterful in playing the gamelan, presenting traditional songs such as the *Kebo Giro*, *Mentok-mentok*, and *Gambang Suling*, in Javanese and English. In the Embassy's events, the foods served are also typical of Indonesia: chicken satay, fried rice with salted fish, fried noodles, rissoles, sosis solo (spicy mince meat inside a pastry roll), putri ayu coconut cake, tempeh, and onde-onde (deep fried sesame balls). The staff at the Embassy and their families made all the foods themselves.

The embassy staff never flinch from the challenge to plunge into the mud, literally. In the Yaksu Village, the South Pyong An Province, there is a patch of land that serves as the farming site for the friendship between Indonesia and Korea. Come planting season and harvest time, the embassy staff roll up their sleeves and go down on the field to assist the farmers. In June 2009, the Indonesian Ambassador Daulat H.A. Pasaribu and his staff also worked the corn field. They do it all happily, in the effort to strengthen the tie of friendship between Indonesia and Korea.

Perhimpunan Persahabatan dan Pertukaran Budaya Indonesia-Korea. Ia kemudian mengundang Hong Son Ok datang ke Jakarta. Kunjungan balasan ini dilakukan setahun berikutnya, pada 2001.

Kunjungan Presiden Megawati Sukarnoputri

Seperti film yang diputar ulang. Tepatnya, adegan penyambutan Bung Karno di Pyongyang pada 1964. Begitulah suasana penyambutan Presiden Megawati Sukarnoputri di Bandara Sunan, Pyongyang, 28 Maret 2002. Yel-yel meriah langsung terdengar begitu ia menampakkan diri di pintu pesawat kenegaraan Garuda. Suara ini datang dari ribuan penyambut yang menunggu.

Beberapa spanduk dalam dua bahasa terpampang lebar. Bunyinya antara lain, "Menyambut Hangat Presiden Republik Indonesia Yang Mulia Megawati Sukarnoputri", dan "Hidup Persatuan dan Persahabatan Korea dan Indonesia". Ratusan orang juga membawa potret Presiden Kim Il Sung, Presiden Sukarno, dan karangan bunga. Hari itu menjadi makin terasa istimewa karena Presiden Megawati adalah anak perempuan Sukarno, Presiden Indonesia pertama yang berkunjung ke Pyongyang pada 1964.

Ketika Presiden Megawati menuruni tangga, terlihat baju berwarna cerah yang dikenakannya kontras dengan langit akhir musim dingin Korea. Turut serta dalam kunjungan ini adalah Taufik Kiemas, suami Megawati, dan beberapa anggota kabinet seperti Menteri Luar Negeri Hasan Wirayuda dan Menristek Hatta

donesia-Korea Friendship and Cultural Exchange Association. She then invited Hong Son Ok to come to Jakarta. This return courtesy visit took place a year later, in 2001.

President Megawati Sukarnoputri's visit

It was like a repeat broadcast of a film. To be exact, it was like the scene in which Pyongyang welcomed Bung Karno in 1964. Such was also the atmosphere that welcomed President Megawati Sukarnoputri at the Sun-an Airport, Pyongyang, March 28, 2002. Loud cheers were heard as soon as the president appeared at the door of the Garuda presidential plane. The roar came from the thousands of welcoming audience waiting for her.

Bilingual banners had been put up, saying "Warmly Welcoming the Indonesian President, Her Excellency President Megawati Sukarnoputri" and "Long Live the Unity and Friendship between Korea and Indonesia". Hundreds of people are carrying bouquets and pictures of President Kim Il Sung and President Sukarno. The event felt even more significant as President Megawati is the first daughter of the late President Sukarno, the first Indonesian president to visit Pyongyang in 1964.

As President Megawati walked down the steps from the plane, one could see how her bright-colored dress provided a stark contrast to the Korean late-winter sky. Accompanying her in this visit were Taufik Kiemas, Megawati's husband; and several cabinet members such as Foreign Minister Hasan Wirayuda and the State Minister

Radjasa.

Di anak tangga, sudah menanti Ketua Presidium Majelis Tertinggi Rakyat Kim Yong Nam. Ketika keduanya berjabat tangan erat, sambutan pun makin membahana. Sebagian suara ini datang dari ratusan perempuan Korea yang mengenakan *chogori*—pakaian tradisional—yang berwarna-warni. Setelah lagu kebangsaan kedua negara dikumandangkan, kedua pemimpin memeriksa pasukan kehormatan yang terdiri atas angkatan laut, udara, darat, serta Tentara Rakyat Korea.

Seorang pekerja wanita Korea kemudian menyerahkan sebuah karangan bunga yang cantik kepada Presiden Megawati. Ketika mendengar para penyambut meneriakkan, "Hidup Megawati", dan "Pyongyang-Jakarta", Presiden Megawati tersenyum lebar dan membalas sorak-sorai tersebut.

Presiden Megawati selanjutnya menuju Kumsusan Memorial Palace. Tempat yang semula merupakan istana kepresidenan Korea ini sekarang menjadi persemayaman mendiang Jenderal Besar Kim Il Sung, Presiden dan Bapak Bangsa Republik Demokratik Rakyat Korea. Penghormatan yang diberikan Presiden Megawati memiliki makna khusus karena tak hanya diberikan kepada seorang pemimpin besar tetapi juga kepada sahabat mendiang ayahnya sendiri.

Dalam buku kenangan, Presiden Megawati antara lain menulis,

"*...Melihat Yang Mulia Kim Il Sung di peristirahatannya yang terakhir, mengingatkan saya kembali pada kenangan manis hubungan erat ayah saya Presiden Sukarno dan Presiden Kim Il Sung.....*

for Research and Technology, Hatta Radjasa.

At the end of the steps, the Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Kim Yong Nan was waiting for her. As both leaders shook hands, the cheers became even louder. Contributing to the roar were voices of hundreds of Korean women wearing colorful chogoris, the Korean traditional dress. After the national anthems of both countries were played, the two leaders inspected the honorary troops consisting of troops from the navy, the air force, the army, and the Korean People's Army.

A Koran female worker presented an exquisite bouquet to President Megawati. When she heard the audience chanting "Long live Megawati" and "Pyongyang – Jakarta", President Megawati smiled and responded to the cheers.

President Megawati then headed off to the Kumkusan Memorial Palace. The place was formerly the Korean presidential palace; today, it is the resting place of the Great General Kim Il Sung, the President and the Father of the Nation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. President Megawati's act of respect had a special meaning as it was given to someone who was not only a great leader, but also her late father's best friend.

In the guest book, President Megawati wrote,

"...Seeing His Excellency Kim Il Sung at his final resting place reminded me of the sweet memories of the close relationship between my father President Sukarno and President Kim Il Sung... I hope that what the two leaders have left behind as a legacy

Harapan saya, apa yang sudah diwariskan oleh kedua pemimpin ini dapat terus dikembangkan dan diisi untuk kemajuan dan kesejahteraan dua bangsa..."

Pada hari pertama kunjungan, Megawati menerima anugerah Bintang Kelas Satu dari pemerintah Korea yang disematkan oleh Kim Yong Nam. Sementara itu, di tempat lain, Taufik Kiemas dan rombongan mengunjungi pameran hasil tiga revolusi yang menampilkan hasil-hasil pertambangan, metalurgi, dan industri lainnya.

Pada hari kedua, Presiden Megawati mengunjungi Istana Pelajar Sekolah Mangyongdae dan Studio Seni Mansudae. Di Istana Pelajar, sambutan penuh hormat diberikan oleh sekitar seratus pelajar

can be developed further and filled with efforts to ensure the progress and welfare of the two nations..."

On the first day of her visit, President Megawati was conferred the First Class Order by the Korean government. The order was presented by Kim Yong Nam, the Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly. Meanwhile, Taufik Kiemas and his entourage visited the Three Revolutions Exhibition, which displayed mining and metallurgical products as well as other industrial products of Korea.

On the second day, President Megawati visited the Mangyongdae School Children Palace and the Mansudae Art Studio. At the School Children Palace, around a hundred school children in

sekolah dasar dengan pakaian warna-warni di aula yang megah. Seorang pionir menyerahkan karangan bunga dan dasi merah kepada Presiden Megawati. Mereka mempertontonkan kepiawaian melukis, merenda, menari dan bermain musik di berbagai ruangan. Di kelas menyulam, para pelajar menyerahkan sulaman kaligrafi bertuliskan "*Kimilsungia*" dan Kimjongilia". Sementara di panggung pertunjukan, lagu-lagu Indonesia tak ketinggalan dilantunkan. Kecakapan memainkan lagu-lagu Indonesia itu tak pelak mengundang kekaguman delegasi Indonesia.

Sementara itu, di Mansudae, Presiden Megawati meninjau kegiatan seniman di studio tersebut. Di tempat ini seniman menyerahkan kenang-kenangan berupa patung setengah badan Presiden Sukarno kepada Megawati.

Pada hari itu juga Presiden Megawati bertemu dengan Marsekal Kim Jong Il. Pertemuan ini adalah reuni setelah 37 tahun perjumpaan di Jakarta. Waktu itu pada pertemuan pertama status keduanya masih sebagai anak pemimpin, pada pertemuan berikutnya keduanya sudah menjadi pemimpin negara masing-masing. Tak pelak, senyum lebar tak pernah lepas dari keduanya saat berbincang-bincang akrab.

Malam harinya, diadakan pertunjukan seni dan jamuan makan malam bagi Presiden Megawati. Pesan persahabatan tampak dikemas dengan seksama oleh tuan rumah dalam pertunjukan di Gedung Teater Mansudae. Sepuluh lagu ditampilkan, tiga di antaranya adalah lagu Indonesia, yakni *Halo-halo Bandung, Bagimu Negeri* dan *Nyiur Melambai*. Tak mengherankan bila beberapa anggota delegasi

colorful clothes respectfully welcomed the president in a magnificent hall. A young pioneer presented a bouquet and red scarf to President Megawati. They showed her their mastery in painting, embroidering, dancing, crochets, and music. In the embroidery class, the students presented her with an embroidered calligraphy work with the words of "*Kimilsungia*" and "Kimjongilia". Then, on the stage, they sang Indonesian songs. Their skills in performing the Indonesian songs elicited admiration from the Indonesian delegates.

In Mansudae, President Megawati observed the artists' activities at the studio. Here the artists presented her with a sculpture of President Sukarno's torso to Megawati.

On that day, President Megawati also met Marshal Kim Jong Il. The meeting was a reunion after the encounter 37 years ago in Jakarta. When they first met, they were the leaders' children; now, they had become leaders themselves. Understandably, they were all smiles as they were talking amicably this time.

In the evening, a state banquet and art performance was held for President Megawati. Messages of friendship were neatly packaged by the host in the show at the Mansudae Theater. Ten songs were performed; three of them being the Indonesian songs of *Halo-halo Bandung*, *Bagimu Negeri* (To You, My Country), and *Nyiur Melambai* (The Waving Palms). Justifiably, several Indonesian delegates commented that Korea's warm welcome was difficult to match, in comparison with the welcome they had received in other

Indonesia menyebut bahwa sambutan hangat Korea susah dicari tandingannya di negara lain. Dalam jamuan makan, pesan-pesan persahabatan juga disampaikan oleh Presiden Megawati dan Ketua Presidium Kim Yong Nam.

Presiden Megawati meninggalkan Pyongyang pada tanggal 30 Maret 2002. Seperti dalam penyambutan, yang melepas adalah Ketua Presidium Kim Yong Nam.

Megawati mengunjungi lagi Pyongyang dua kali pada April dan Oktober 2005. Kunjungan pertama dilakukan Megawati untuk menghadiri Festival Kimilsungia. Ia datang dalam kapasitasnya sebagai Ketua Kehormatan Yayasan Bunga Kim Il Sung. Megawati yang didampingi Duta Besar Hendrati Sukendar Munthe mengadakan pertemuan ramah tamah dengan para pejabat Korea, antara lain Pejabat Ketua Komite Hubungan Budaya dengan Luar Negeri RRD Korea Mun Jae Chol.

Dalam kunjungan bulan April tersebut, Megawati menyempatkan mengunjungi Mangyongdae, tempat kelahiran Presiden Kim Il Sung, dan menonton Festival Seni Musim Seni di mana grup Gencar Semarak Perkasa yang dipimpin adiknya, Guruh Sukanoputra, ikut tampil. Kedatangan Guruh mendatangkan kesan tersendiri bagi rakyat Korea. Apalagi ketika ia bercerita mengenang bagaimana sifat kebapakan yang diperlihatkan Marsekal Kim Il Sung sewaktu dulu berkunjung ke Indonesia. Guruh, misalnya, ditanyai oleh Kim Il Sung sudah kelas berapa.

"Beliau juga mengatakan bahwa ia adalah paman bagi kami, putra-putri Bung Karno," kata Guruh. Kelompok seni Guruh mendapatkan

countries. In the banquet, President Megawati and the Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Kim Yong Nam again conveyed messages of friendship.

President Megawati left Pyongyang on March 30, 2002. Just like in the welcoming event, it was the Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Kim Yong Nam who bade her goodbye.

President Megawati visited Pyongyang again twice, in April and October 2005. The first trip was taken to visit the Kimilsungia Festival. She came as the Honorary Chairperson of the Kim Il Sung Flower Foundation. Megawati, accompanied by Ambassador Hendrati Sukendar Munthe, had a courtesy meeting with Korean officials, such as the Acting Chairman of Committee for Cultural Relationship with Foreign Countries of DPRK, Mun Jae Chol.

In her April visit, Megawati made time to visit Mangyongdae, President Kim Il Sung's place of birth, and watched the Art Spring Festival, in which the Gencar Semarak Perkasa group, led by her brother, Guruh Sukarnoputra, also performed. Guruh's participation created a distinct impression among the Korean people, especially as he recounted about Marshal Kim Il Sung's fatherly stance in his visit to Indonesia. The Marshal, for example, asked Guruh which year he was in at the school.

"He also told me that he was an uncle to us, Bung Karno's children," Guruh reminisced. Guruh's art troupe received a warm applause as they sang the songs of Kimilsungwonsuge, or "The Song for Marshal Kim Il Sung". They also performed Indonesian dances

sambutan meriah ketika menyanyikan lagu *Kimilsungwonsuge* atau *Nyanyian untuk Marsekal Kim Il Sung*. Selain itu, mereka membawakan tari-tarian Indonesia seperti Rebong dan Jaipong.

Pada Oktober 2005, Megawati datang sebagai Ketua Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan. Dalam kunjungan ini, ia kembali bertemu dengan Pemimpin Kim Jong Il.

such as the Rebong and Jaipong.

In October 2005, Megawati came again to Pyongyang as the Chairwoman of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle. In this visit, she met the Leader Kim Jong Il again.

Eyang Kakung, dari Pyongyang ke Cikarang

Gatot Wilotikto adalah kamus berjalan hubungan Indonesia dan Korea. Betapa tidak, ia sudah tinggal di Pyongyang sejak 1960. Ia tak pernah absen mendampingi delegasi Indonesia yang berkunjung ke Korea, dari Presiden Sukarno, Presiden Megawati Sukarnoputri, sampai pejabat-pejabat lainnya. Dokumen yang dimilikinya terbilang lengkap dan disusun rapi di sudut kantornya di Wisma KBRI Pyongyang, tempat ia bekerja saat ini sebagai staf lokal.

Gatot, atau biasa dipanggil Eyang Kakung oleh staf-staf yang lain, awalnya tak berniat tinggal selama itu di Pyongyang. Pada 1960, ia mendapat tawaran untuk kuliah di luar negeri. Sponsornya adalah Badan Kesejahteraan Mahasiswa Indonesia. Saat itu usianya 24 tahun dan tengah menempuh pendidikan Biologi di Universitas Padjajaran, Bandung, Jawa Barat. Ketika teman-temannya memilih kota-kota di Eropa, ia kepincut dengan Pyongyang. "Saat itu yang terpikir asal beda saja," kata Gatot.

Gatot tiba di Pyongyang pada November 1960. Setahun pertama dipergunakan Gatot dan mahasiswa Indonesia lain untuk belajar bahasa Korea. Selanjutnya ia masuk jurusan kelistrikan di Kim Chaek University of Technology. Ketika Bung Karno datang di Pyongyang pada 1964, ia dan rekan-rekannya termasuk seksi repot.

Pada 1965, Indonesia mengalami gejolak politik yang luar biasa. Seperti halnya mahasiswa-mahasiswa Indonesia lain yang belajar di negara-negara sosialis, Gatot juga menemui kesulitan pulang ke Tanah Air. "Ketimbang keluyuran tak jelas, mending saya meneruskan studi," kata Gatot, yang akhirnya berhasil meraih gelar doktor di bidang kelistrikan. Di kampusnya pula ia kemudian bekerja sebagai peneliti sampai pensiun. Namanya dikenal luas di lingkar akademik di Korea.

Gatot menikah dengan seorang perempuan Korea bernama O Kwang Mi. Ada cerita menyentuh seputar pernikahannya. Ketika itu, Presiden Kim Il Sung sendiri yang memberi perhatian dan menanyakan sekiranya Gatot sudah ingin menikah dan punya pilihan. Ia akhirnya mendapatkan rumah sebagai hadiah perkawinan. Perkawinan ini membuahkan tiga anak, dua lelaki dan seorang perempuan.

Selama bekerja sebagai peneliti, Gatot telah dua kali mendapatkan tanda penghargaan "Labor Order" dari pemerintah Korea pada 1991 dan 1996. Ketika ia merayakan hari jadinya yang ke-60 pada 1996, Gatot juga mendapatkan hadiah dari Pemimpin Korea Kim Jong Il yang diserahkan langsung oleh Sekretaris Komite Sentral Partai Pekerja Korea/Ketua Majelis Rakyat Tertinggi RRD Korea Choe Tae Bok. Acara ini berlangsung di rumah Gatot dan dihadiri oleh pejabat pendidikan dan kotapraja Pyongyang.

Sampai 1998, status Gatot adalah *stateless*. Meskipun demikian, setiap kali pejabat Indonesia datang, ia selalu dimintai tolong membantu. "Lucu juga, saya stateless, tapi berkesempatan langsung bertemu dengan para pemimpin dunia seperti Presiden Kim Il Sung, Bung Karno, PM China Chou En Lai, dan lain-lain," kata Gatot.

Setelah pensiun dari kampus, Gatot diminta KBRI Pyongyang bekerja sebagai staf lokal. Tugas ini masih dilakoninya sampai 2009. Meskipun sudah tidak muda lagi, ia dengan ringan hati menjalankan tugasnya. Gelar doktor juga tak membuatnya rikuh piket semalam suntuk. "Asal ada temannya, beres," kata Gatot. Yang ia maksud sebagai teman adalah rokok kretek buatan Indonesia. Ia memang perokok berat. "Kesenangan yang lain sudah tidak bisa, masa yang ini juga harus dilarang,"katanya bercanda.

Meskipun memiliki karier dan keluarga di Pyongyang, tak urung Gatot yang berasal dari Purwokerto ini gundah juga tak bisa

kunjung pulang ke Tanah Air. Kesempatan ini baru terbuka setelah Gerakan Reformasi pada 1998. Ia beroleh paspornya kembali. Ia menginjakkan kembali kakinya di bumi Indonesia pada 2000. Tentu saja pemandangan yang ia temui membuatnya pangling sepenuhnya.Yang membuat hatinya gundah, ia baru bisa pulang dua minggu setelah meninggalnya sang ibunda. “Sampai sekarang saya masih sedih bila memikirkannya,” kata Gatot.

Sejak 2000, Gatot sudah beberapa kali pulang ke Indonesia. Ia juga sudah membeli rumah di Cikarang. Mulai 2009, ia berniat tinggal di sana. “Saya ingin menghabiskan sisa hidup saya di Indonesia.”

The Gramps, from Pyongyang to Cikarang

Gatot Wilotikto is a walking encyclopedia about the relationship between Indonesia and Korea—justifiably so, as he has been living in Pyongyang since 2009. He was never absent accompanying the Indonesian delegates who visited Korea—from President Sukarno, President Megawati Sukarnoputri, to other officials. The documents he is maintaining are quite comprehensive, neatly stacked in one corner of his office at the Indonesian Embassy in Pyongyang, where he works as a local staff member.

Gatot, whom all staff members amicably call 'gramps', initially had no intention to stay this long in Pyongyang. In 1960, he had an offer to study abroad, sponsored by the Student Welfare Body of Indonesia. He was 24 at the time, and studying at the Biology Department at the Padjajaran University in Bandung, West Java. While his friends chose cities in Europe, he fell in love with Pyongyang. "That time, I just wanted to be different," Gatot reminisced.

Gatot arrived in Pyongyang in November 1960. He and his fellow Indonesian students used their first year there to study the Korean language. He was then enrolled at the Electrical Engineering Department at the Kim Chaek University of Technology. . When Bung Karno came to Pyongyang in 1964, he and his friends were among those who ran errands to help the consulate general.

In 1965, Indonesia saw great political upheavals. Like other Indonesian students studying in the socialist bloc, Gatot found it difficult to come home to Indonesia. "Rather than having nowhere to go, I thought it'd be better for me to continue my studies," explained Gatot, who eventually received a doctorate degree in electrical engineering. He then worked as a researcher in his university until he retired. He is widely known in the Korean academic circle.

Gatot was married to a Korean lady named O Kwang Mi. There was a touching story regarding his marriage. It was President Kim Il Sung himself who expressed his concerns and asked whether Gatot wanted to get married, and whether he already had a woman in mind whom he wished to marry. Gatot eventually received a house as his wedding gift, and fathered three children: two sons and one daughter.

While he was working as a researcher, Gatot had twice received the "Labor Order" decoration from the Korean government in 1991 and 1996. When he was celebrating his 60th birthday, Gatot received a gift from the Korean Leader Kim Jong Il, handed directly by the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party/Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, Choe Tae Bok. The event took place in Gatot's residence, where officials from the Korean academic world as well as from the City of Pyongyang were present.

Gatot had been stateless until 1998. Every time an Indonesian official came to visit Pyongyang, however, the Indonesian Embassy always requested his assistance. "It's funny. I was stateless, but I had the chance to meet directly with word leaders such as President Kim Il Sung, Bung Karno, the Chinese Premier Chou En Lai, and many more," said Gatot.

After he retired from the university, the Indonesian Embassy in Pyongyang asked him to work as a local staff member. He still holds the post to this year, 2009. Although he is no longer a young man, he happily does all his tasks. His doctorate degree does not make him feel awkward to pull out an all-nighter as a duty officer at the embassy. "It's okay, as long as I'm with my old friend," Gatot says. By 'old friend', he means kretek cigarette, the clove-infused Indonesian cigarette. He is indeed a heavy smoker. "I can no longer enjoy other worldly pleasures, so don't you dare telling me to stop

smoking," he jokes.

Although he has had a career and a family in Pyongyang, Gatot, who originally comes from Purwokerto, Central Java, felt sad because he could not go home to Indonesia. The opportunity only presented itself after the Reformation Movement in 1998. Gatot then gained his passport back. He set his feet on the Indonesian soil again in 2000. Of course, the sight was thoroughly new for him. He was woeful, however, because he could only go home two weeks after his mother died. "I'm still sad if I think about it today," says Gatot.

Since 2000, Gatot has come back home to Indonesia several times. He has also bought a house in Cikarang, West Java. He intends to live there, starting from this year, 2009. "I want to spend the rest of my life in Indonesia."

3

MUSIM SEMI DI KOREA
SPRING IN KOREA

Hari sudah jelang petang ketika pesawat Air Koryo yang membawa saya dari Beijing mendarat di Bandara Sun-an, Pyongyang. Udara sejuk menampar begitu saya keluar dari pintu pesawat. Saya berhenti sejenak di kepala tangga, meneguk napas dalam-dalam, dan mengedarkan pandangan. Lengang, tapi suasana ini justru mendatangkan kenyamanan tersendiri.

Ada kesibukan ekstra di terminal kedatangan hari itu. Delegasi kesenian dari beberapa negara, termasuk Krakatau dari Indonesia, datang bersamaan. Peralatan panggung mereka yang beraneka ragam dan kadang berukuran besar membuat pengambilan bagasi jadi riuh rendah. Akibatnya, antrean keluar pintu imigrasi pun memakan waktu lebih lama.

Di bandara, beberapa staf KBRI Pyongyang menyambut kami.

Dusk was approaching when the Air Koryo plane that took me from Beijing landed on the Sun-An Airport, Pyongyang. The cool air hit me as soon as I stepped out of the plane. I paused at the head of the steps, took a deep breath, and looked around. It was a quiet atmosphere, but one that brought with it a certain comfort.

There had been many comings-and-goings on the arrival terminal that day, more than the usual loads. Art delegations from several countries, including the Krakatau jazz group from Indonesia, arrived simultaneously. Their various stage equipments, some of them quite large, made the luggage belt area very hectic. As a consequence, it took us quite a while before we finally walked through the immigration exit.

At the airport, several staff members of the Indonesian Em-

"Mas Yusi, sudah ada yang menunggu," kata Gatot Wilotikto, staf lokal KBRI. Yang ia maksudkan adalah tuan rumah saya, Komite untuk Hubungan Budaya dengan Luar Negeri RRD Korea.

Betul saja, setelah saya menerima dokumen dari petugas, dua orang menghampiri saya seraya tersenyum. Mereka adalah Ju Jong Hyok dan Om Song Guk. Kami langsung berjabatan tangan dengan erat. "Selamat datang di Korea," kata Ju dalam bahasa Inggris yang lancar. Ia selanjutnya berkata bahwa saya sudah ditunggu di Hotel Koryo.

Di Korea, banyak tempat menarik yang wajib dikunjungi. Mereka tidak saja menyajikan pemandangan atau pertunjukan menawan, tetapi juga memiliki nilai sejarah yang besar. Mengingat saya hanya sepuluh hari berada di Pyongyang, saya tak punya kesempatan mengunjungi semua. Meskipun demikian, beberapa sketsa berikut semoga bisa membantu pembaca mengenal Korea sedikit lebih baik.

Mangyongdae dan Kumsusan Memorial Palace

Pada musim semi, Mangyongdae dan Kumsusan Memorial Palace menjadi tujuan rakyat Korea. Yang pertama adalah desa kelahiran Presiden Kim Il Sung sementara yang disebut belakangan adalah tempat persemayamannya.

Mangyondae terletak di pinggir kota Pyongyang. Lokasinya di perbukitan. Pada musim semi, tempat ini terlihat indah berkat bunga-bunga yang mekar. Dari ketinggiannya, kita bisa melihat

bassy at Pyongyang welcomed us. "Mas Yusi, someone's already waiting for you," said Gatot Wilotikto, a local staff member of the Indonesian Embassy. He was referring to my host, the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He was right. Immediately after I received my documents back from the airport officers, two men smilingly approached me. They were Ju Jong Hyok and Om Song Guk. We shook hands warmly. "Welcome in Korea," greeted Ju in fluent English. He proceeded to tell me that I was expected at the Koryo Hotel.

There are many interesting must-see sites in Korea. They do not only offer enchanting landscapes or mesmerizing performances, but also have significant historical values. As I spent only ten days in Pyongyang, I did not have the chance to visit them all. The following sketches, however, might hopefully help readers to know Korea better.

Mangyongdae and Kumsusan Memorial Palace

In spring, Mangyongdae and the Kumsusan Memorial Palace are the destinations of choice for Koreans. The first one, Mangyongdae, is the birth village of President Kim Il Sung, while the latter is his final resting place.

Mangyongdae is situated in the hills on the outskirts of Pyongyang. In the spring, the place is so pretty with blooming flowers.

pemandangan ke segala penjuru. Tak berlebihan bila tempat ini menyandang nama Mangyong atau Sepuluh Ribu Pemandangan.

Kediaman masa kecil Pemimpin Besar Kim Il Sung terdiri atas rangkaian bilik sederhana beratap rumbia. Di sana ada peralatan pertanian, peralatan masak, dan tempat belajar. Ada sebuah gentong yang bentuknya tak beraturan. Menurut cerita, dulu nenek Presiden Kim Il Sung sedemikian miskin sehingga hanya mampu membeli gentong yang demikian. Namun, bagi saya gentong ini justru seperti karya seniman *avant garde*.

Meskipun hidup dalam kesederhanaan, Jenderal Kim Il Sung tumbuh di lingkungan patriotis. Semua anggota keluarganya adalah pejuang. Hal inilah yang menjadikan Mangyongdae tempat awal

From the height, we have the views to all directions. It is truly not too much to call the place 'Mangyong' or the Ten Thousand Views.

The childhood home of the Great Leader Kim Il Sung consists of a series of simple huts with thatched roofs. It houses many farming and kitchen equipments as well as a study. There is a simple barrel with an uneven form. It is said that the Leader Kim Il Sung's grandmother was so poor that she could only afford such a humble barrel. To me, however, the barrel looked precisely like a work of art created by some avant garde artist.

Despite such a humble beginning, General Kim Il Sung grew up in a patriotic atmosphere. All of his family members had been

berseminya Revolusi Korea.

Menarik sekali melihat ribuan orang berbaris tertib menuju lokasi. Ini adalah ritual tahunan jelang perayaan Hari Matahari yang bertepatan dengan hari kelahiran Presiden Kim Il Sung. Pengunjung datang dari segala penjuru Korea, mulai kanak-kanak sampai warga lansia, pria dan wanita, sipil maupun militer. Mereka takzim menunjukkan rasa hormat. Beberapa orang meletakkan karangan bunga. Biasanya, setelah mengunjungi rumah Pemimpin Kim Il Sung orang-orang naik ke atas bukit. Saya lihat beberapa gadis manis yang mengenakan seragam militer saling bergantian memotret.

Di bagian luar ada sumur tua yang masih terawat baik. Beberapa anak menimba air dan kemudian membagikannya kepada teman-temannya. Saya mendekati, mereka tersenyum malu-malu. Mereka menawari saya segayung mul, atau air. Kata mereka, kalau minum air ini bisa pintar dan panjang umur seperti Pemimpin Besar. Saya minum seteguk, rasanya segar.

Tradisi lain rakyat Korea adalah berziarah ke Kumsusan Memorial Palace. Tempat ini semula adalah gedung parlemen. Letaknya di tepian Sungai Hapjang. Pemandangannya asri dengan ladang anggur yang berada tak jauh darinya. Biasanya pengunjung menggunakan bus menuju tempat ini. Namun, mereka bisa juga menggunakan tram khusus berwarna hijau dari pusat kota Pyongyang.

Di Kumsusan jenazah Presiden Kim Il Sung disemayamkan

fighters. This was what made Mangyongdae the site where the Korean Revolution first began.

It was very interesting to see how thousands of people lining to visit the site. This is an annual ritual before the Sun's Day celebration, which takes place on the day of President Kim Il Sung's birthday. Visitors come from all over Korea, from the children to the elderly, men and women, civilians and military. They solemnly show their respect, and some leave bouquets of flowers there. Usually, after they visit the former house of the Leader Kim Il Sung, people climb up the hill. That day, I saw some pretty girls in military uniforms taking pictures of one another.

Outside, there is an old well, still in a good condition. Some children were drawing water from it and shared the water among themselves. As I approached them, they smiled bashfully. They offered me a pail of mul or water. They said that if I drank the water, I would become intelligent and live long, just like the Great Leader. I took a sip; it was refreshing.

Another Korean tradition is the pilgrimage to the Kumsusan Memorial Palace, situated by the Hapjang River. It enjoys a beautiful scenery with a nearby vineyard. Visitors usually come on buses to the site, or they can also use a special green tram from the Pyongyang city center.

At Kumsusan, President Kim Il Sung's embalmed body lies inside a glass sarcophagus. Like in Mangyongdae, peo-

dalam sebuah peti kaca. Seperti halnya di Mangyongdae, yang datang ke tempat ini pun berjumlah ribuan. Bahkan, tamu-tamu dari luar negeri juga memberikan penghormatan. Semua antre dengan tertib.

Begitu masuk aula, terdengar lagu mars. Ada sebuah patung besar Presiden Kim Il Sung di bagian depan. Saya tergerak melihat betapa takzimnya rakyat Korea saat berziarah ke tempat ini. Mereka betul-betul menjaga sikap. Namun, banyak juga yang tak kuasa menahan air mata.

Di tempat ini pula pengunjung bisa melihat benda-benda peninggalan Sang Pemimpin Besar, seperti gerbong kereta api, mobil, dan bintang jasa dari berbagai negara.

Tempat ziarah lain yang biasanya didatangi rakyat Korea selama awal musim semi adalah Makam Pejuang Revolusioner Taesongsan (Taesongsan Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery). Di sini terbaring sekitar 100 jasad para pejuang Korea saat perang kemerdekaan. Di atas setiap pusara pahlawan dibangun patung dada. Para peziarah perempuan Korea biasanya mengenakan chogori dan membawa karangan bunga.

Monumen dan museum di Pyongyang

Pyongyang layak dijuluki Kota Monumen. Kemana pun kita berjalan, pasti bakal menemui monumen. Yang paling menjulang dari semuanya adalah Tower of Juche Idea yang berdiri tepat di pusat kota. Menara yang melambangkan ideologi Presiden Kim Il Sung ini

ple come to this place by the thousands. Even foreign guests come to pay their respect. All visitors form orderly lines to the place.

As one enters the palace hall, one can hear a piece of march music being played there. There is a large sculpture of President Kim Il Sung at the front. I was moved to see how solemn all the Koreans were when they did their pilgrimage to the site. They truly behaved well. Many, however, could not contain their tears.

Here people can also see the memorabilia and relics pertaining to the Great Leader, such as a railway wagon, a car, and decorations of honor from various countries.

Another pilgrimage destination usually taken by the Koreans in early spring is the Taesongsan Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery, where around 100 bodies of the Korean fighters who died during the revolutionary war had been buried. Every hero's grave has a bust sculpture over it. The female Korean pilgrims usually wear chogori and carry bouquets there.

Pyongyang monuments and musea

Pyongyang deserves the moniker of the Monument City. Wherever we go, we are bound to encounter a monument. The tallest among them is the Tower of Juche Idea, right in the middle

memiliki tinggi total 170 meter sehingga terlihat dari segala penjuru di Pyongyang.

Tower of Juche menjadi latar belakang yang spektakuler pada malam kembang api. Saya, bersama ratusan ribu orang, warga Pyongyang dan tamu asing, duduk di tepian Sungai Taedong satu jam sebelum acara dimulai. Hari masih terang ketika kami duduk di sana. Pelan-pelan malam turun bersamaan dengan angin dingin yang memagut tulang. Tiba-tiba terdengar pengumuman dari pelantam, dan warga Korea ramai sorai bersorak. Rupanya, malam itu Marsekal Kim Jong Il berkenan datang. Sayang, tempat saya terlalu jauh sehingga tak bisa melihat langsung.

Sebelum atraksi dimulai, lampu-lampu dipadamkan. Lalu, terdengar dentuman dan langit dirobek oleh cahaya berwarna-warni. Berbagai bentuk muncul dari kembang api yang disulut di depan Menara Juche dan juga dari perahu-perahu motor yang lalu-lalang di sungai. Setiap bentuk baru muncul di langit, tepukan bergemuruh pun terdengar. Kalau begini, udara dingin sejenak terlupakan. Kemeriahan ini berlangsung sampai satu jam lebih.

Monumen lain yang mudah terlihat dari beberapa arah adalah Grand Monument di Bukit Mansu. Di sini berdiri patung perunggu raksasa Kim Il Sung. Sementara itu, di dekat Bukit Moran berdiri Arch of Triumph, tempat kepulangan Jenderal Kim Il Sung setelah mencapai kemerdekaan Korea.

Landmark lain yang berdiri megah adalah Patung Cholima di

of the city. The tower, which symbolizes President Kim Il Sung's ideology, is in total 170 meter tall, making it visible everywhere in Pyongyang.

The Tower of Juche provided a spectacular background for the fireworks lit that night. Alongside hundreds of thousands of people, Pyongyangites and foreigners, I sat by the Taedong River one hour before the event started. It was still light when we took our spots. Gradually, the dusk came accompanied by the cold winds, biting our bones. Suddenly we heard an announcement from the speaker, and the Koreans were cheering loudly. Apparently, Marshal Kim Jong Il was going to come that night. Unfortunately, I was too far to see him with my own eyes.

Before the attractions began, all lamps were turned off. Then we heard a booming sound, and the sky was ripped open by colors. An array of shapes emerged from the fireworks lit before the Juche Tower and from the motorboats on the river. Every time a new shape was seen on the sky, the audience gave a round applause. The cold air was forgotten for a while. The merriment took place for around one hour.

Another monument that is also easily visible from several directions is the Grand Monument in the Hill of Mansu. The giant bronze statue of Kim Il Sung stands proudly here. Meanwhile, the Arch of Triumph stands by the Moran Hill. This is precisely the site where the General Kim Il Sung returned after Korea has achieved freedom.

Bukit Mansu. Cholima adalah kuda semberani yang melambangkan semangat rakyat Korea. Di Bukit Moran berdiri Liberation Tower yang menggambarkan persahabatan tentara Korea dan Uni Soviet. Sementara itu, tak jauh dari pusat penjualan kerajinan rakyat berdiri megah Monument to Party Founding yang melambangkan gabungan kekuatan pekerja, petani, dan intelektual, dan sedikit di luar kota ada Monument to Three Carters for National Reunification.

Di Pyongyang saya mengunjungi beberapa museum, antara lain Museum Revolusi Korea, Museum Pendirian Partai, dan Museum Kemenangan Perang Kemerdekaan Tanah Air (Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum). Museum-museum ini memiliki semangat yang sama, yaitu menggambarkan gigihnya perjuangan rakyat Korea menentang penjajahan. Koleksi yang mereka miliki mengesankan, semisal pesawat dan persenjataan asli yang dipakai selama perang.

April Spring Friendship Art Festival

"Indonesia, Indonesia, Indonesia...." Penonton ramai berseru ketika delegasi kesenian Indonesia yang diwakili grup Krakatau memasuki lapangan di depan gedung yang dipakai sebagai upacara pembukaan April Spring Friendship Art Festival yang ke-26 di Pyongyang.

Beberapa pertunjukan digelar di sini: marching band, senam, dan

Another magnificent landmark is the Cholima Statue in Mansu Hill. Cholima is the winged horse that symbolizes the spirit of the Korean people. Meanwhile, the Liberation Tower stands in the Moran Hill, symbolizing the friendship between the Korean and the Soviet armies. Then, not far from the center of the people's crafts market, the Monument to Party Founding stands impressively, symbolizing the united power of the workers, peasants, and the intellectuals. Meanwhile, a bit out of town is the Monument to Three Charters for National Reunification.

In Pyongyang, I also visited several musea, for example the Korean Revolution Museum, the Museum of the Establishment of the Party, and the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum. All the musea share a similar spirit in the sense that they depict the tenacious Korean struggle to fight the occupation forces. They have impressive collections, displaying for example the original planes and firearms that had been used during the war.

The April Spring Friendship Art Festival

"Indonesia, Indonesia, Indonesia..." The audience cheered when the Indonesian art delegation, represented by the Krakatau jazz group, entered the field in front of the building used as the venue for the opening of the 26th April Spring Friendship Art Festival in Pyongyang.

tari rakyat. Semua dimainkan dengan cantik dan penuh semangat oleh seniman-seniman tuan rumah. Pakaian mereka yang berwarna-warni makin menambah semarak acara. Mereka beraksi untuk menyambut delegasi 23 negara yang akan memasuki gedung teater. Setiap delegasi mendapat sambutan hangat, tetapi tetap saja ada yang mendapatkan tepukan lebih meriah dari ribuan penonton yang memadati lapangan. Salah satunya adalah delegasi Indonesia.

"Bangga betul rasanya jadi orang Indonesia di sini," kata Dwiki Dharmawan, pianis dan pemimpin Krakatau.

Acara pembukaan berlangsung meriah dan megah. Pada malam tersebut hanya tampil para seniman tuan rumah. Selain menampilkan orkestra, mereka menyuguhkan tari-tarian rakyat yang atraktif.

Indonesia sudah beberapa kali ikut serta dalam festival musim semi di Pyongyang. Namun, bagi Krakatau, festival tahun 2009 ini adalah keikutsertaan pertama mereka. Kelompok musik yang memadukan jazz dan musik tradisional Indonesia ini beranggotakan Dwiki Dharmawan (pianis), Prasadja Budidharma (pemain bas), Gerry Siwalette (pemain drum), Yoyon Darsono (pemain alat tiup tradisional), Zainal Arifin (pemain karawitan), Mohamad Rudiana atau Ade (pemain kendang), dan Wahyu Cahyono (penata suara). Mereka juga membawa dua bintang tamu, penari Didik Nini Thowok dan pesinden Peni Candra Rini.

Krakatau tampil melebihi jadwal semula. Alasannya? Simpel, Krakatau memukau. Pada pertunjukan pertama, Ade yang

Several performances were held here: marching band, calisthenics, and folk dances. Artists from the host country performed them all beautifully, full of zest. Their colorful clothes made the event even livelier. They performed to welcome the delegations from 23 countries who were entering the theater hall. Every delegation received a warm applause, but still there were some who received merrier handclapping from the thousands of people crowding the field. One of them was the Indonesian delegation.

"We're so proud to be Indonesians here," said Dwiki Dharmawan, Krakatau's pianist and leader.

The opening event was magnificent and lively. On that night, only the host artists were performing. Besides presenting the orchestra, they also performed attractive folk dances.

Indonesia had taken part several times in the Pyongyang spring festival. For Krakatau, however, the 2009 festival marked their first participation there. The band, which marries jazz with the Indonesian traditional music, is manned by Dwiki Dharmawan (pianist), Prasadja Budidharma (bass), Gerry Siwalette (drum), Yoyon Darsono (traditional woodwind instruments), Zainal Arifin (karawitan), Mohamad Rudiana or Ade (kendang player), and Wahyu Cahyono (sound engineer). They also brought with them two guest stars, the dancer Didik Nini Thowok and the karawitan singer Peni Candra Rini.

Krakatau performed longer than their allotted time in the

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THE 26TH APRIL SPRING FRIENDSHIP ART FESTIVAL

memegang kendang berhasil memancing tepukan penonton menirukan pukulannya. Lantas, duel kendang Ade versus terompet reog Yoyon juga mendapat tepukan sangat meriah. Penonton juga mendapatkan kejutan ketika Peni dengan cengkok Jawa melantunkan lagu Korea *Hwanggum Namu Nungum Namu Sane Simeso* atau "Menanam Apel, Pohon Emas di Gunung". Mereka ikut bernyanyi dan bertepuk tangan.

Ketika pada akhir pertunjukan penonton paham bahwa Didik Nini Thowok yang menarikan Dwimuka dengan iringan lagu *Genjring Party* adalah seorang laki-laki, mereka tertawa sangat keras. Pejabat Ketua Komite Hubungan Budaya dengan Luar Negeri RRD Korea Mun Jae Chol sampai beberapa kali menepuk lututnya

schedule. The reason? Simple: Krakatau was mesmerizing. In the first performance, Ade, the kendang player, moved the audience to clap their hands, following his tapping. Then, the duel between Ade's kendang and Yoyon's reog trumpet drew a hearty applause. The audience was also surprised when Peni sang the Korean song of *Huangum Nmau Nungum Namu Sane Simeso*, or "Planting Apples, the Trees of Gold in the Mountain", in the Javanese style of singing. The audience sang along and clapped their hands.

When at the end of the performance the audience became aware of the fact that Didik Nini Thowok, who performed the Dwimuka (Double-faced) dance to the tune of Genjring Party, was a man, they all laughed heartily. The Acting Chairman of the Com-

karena geli.

Pada akhir festival, Krakatau mendapatkan medali emas untuk komposisi Genjring Party dan Peni mendapatkan medali perak. Secara khusus, Mun Jae Chol menyampaikan pujian kepada Dwiki. "Ia sangat terampil," kata Mun.

Selain tampil di festival, Krakatau juga memamerkan kebolehan mereka saat acara ramah tamah yang diselenggarakan Duta Besar Daulat Pasaribu di Wisma KBRI dan yang diselenggarakan Lembaga Persahabatan Indonesia-Korea di CD Club. Di tempat yang disebut terakhir, tarian Didik Nini Thowok membuat anak-anak Korea melongo.

Pertanian kolektif Migok dan minum magooli di Sariwon

Pemimpin pertanian kolektif Migok turun dari mobil bak terbukanya yang khas, ada dua toa besar di atasnya. Wajahnya berseri-seri. "Saya minta maaf tadi tidak menyambut lebih awal. Saya harus ikut rapat di Pyongyang. Saya gembira sekali hari ini karena Pemimpin Kim Jong Il terpilih kembali sebagai Ketua Dewan Pertahanan Nasional," katanya.

Saya ikut gembira dan berkata semoga hari baik tersebut menjadikan produksi sawah pertanian kolektif mereka lebih melimpah lagi. Kami semua tertawa. Hari itu saya berada di pertanian kolektif yang tak jauh dari Kota Sariwon. Pertanian kolektif semacam itu tersebar di beberapa provinsi, dibentuk

mittee for Cultural Foreign Relationship of the DPRK, Mun Jae Chol, slapped his knees several times, laughing merrily.

At the end of the festival, Krakatau received a gold medal for the composition of Genjring Party while Peni the singer received a silver medal. Mun Jae Chol specifically expressed his admiration for Dwiki Dharmawan. "He's very skillful," said Mun.

Besides performing in the festival, Krakatau also presented their masterful skills during the courtesy meeting at the Indonesian Embassy, hosted by the Indonesian Ambassador Daulat Pasaribu, and also in an event held by the Indonesia-Korea Friendship Association at the CD Club. In the last venue, Didik Nini Thowok's dance astounded the Korean children.

The Migok collective farming and *magooli* drinking in Sariwon

The leader of the Migok collective farming stepped down from his pick-up with the characteristic two bullhorns on top. He looked cheerful. "I'm sorry I couldn't welcome you earlier. I had a meeting in Pyongyang. I'm so happy today because the Leader Kim Jong Il has been re-elected as the Chairman of the National Defense Board," he explained.

I felt happy for him and told him that I expected the good day to bring better results for the collective farming. We all laughed. That day, I spent my time at the collective farming not far from the town of Sariwon. Such collective farming enterprises are found in

sebagai salah satu upaya pemerintah Korea untuk meningkatkan kemajuan sektor pertanian mereka. Di pertanian kolektif, para petani mendapatkan tanah garapan sendiri dan jatah rumah. Rumah-rumah ini seragam, bersih, dan rapi. Untuk para petani muda, disediakan asrama. Di tempat ini mereka bisa belajar tentang pertanian dan organisasi. Di aula tempat bersantai, mereka bisa berkaraoke.

Meskipun pertanian kolektif tersebut sangat modern, suasana pedesaan masih kental terasa. Ada kereta yang masih ditarik dengan lembu. Bedanya dengan sapi di Indonesia, sapi-sapi di Korea berbulu tebal. Sayangnya, saya berkunjung tidak pada musim tanam ataupun panen sehingga tak begitu banyak kesibukan terlihat. Meskipun demikian, selingan keluar dari Pyongyang ini sangat menyegarkan.

Sebelum balik ke Pyongyang, kami singgah di Sariwon. Di kota ini dibangun replika-replika warisan budaya Korea masa lalu. Ada replika rumah, restoran, makam berbentuk dolmen, peralatan pertanian dan astronomi, serta kapal kura-kura terkenal yang dipakai di pertempuran laut di Roryang pada 1598. Selain itu, ada pula mural yang menggambarkan keseharian rakyat Korea seperti bagaimana mereka membuat kimchi, permainan anak-anak, dan masih banyak lagi.

Di Sariwon saya melihat beberapa kelompok sedang berlatih tari dan nyanyi. Gerakan mereka anggun. "Mereka sedang bersiap-siap untuk pentas pada Hari Matahari," kata Ju. Selain di Sariwon, saya juga sering melihat kelompok-kelompok kecil berlatih untuk

several provinces in Korea, formed by the Korean government in the effort to improve the progress of the farming sector. In the collective farming, each of the farmers receives a house and a patch of land. The houses have a uniform look, and all are clean and tidy. For the young farmers, a dormitory is provided, where they can learn about farming and management. They can also do karaoke in the dormitory hall where they spend their leisure time.

Although the collective farm is very modern, one can still feel a strong rustic atmosphere. There are carts drawn by bulls. Unlike the cows found in Indonesia, Korean cows have thick hairs. Unfortunately, I visited the place not during the planting or harvesting seasons, so there were not many activities to be seen. This intermezzo visit out of Pyongyang, however, proved to be very refreshing.

Before we returned to Pyongyang, we spent some time in Sariwon. In this city, there are replicas of the Korean cultural heritage of the past—old houses, restaurant, dolmens, farming and astronomy equipments, and the famed warship used in the Roryang battle in 1598. There are also mural works depicting the Korean daily lives, showing people making kimchi, children playing, etc.

In Sariwon, I saw several groups practicing dancing and singing. They moved in graceful motions. "They're preparing for the Sun's Day performance," explained Ju. Besides in Sariwon, I often saw small groups preparing for the event in some

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acara ini di beberapa tempat.

Saya sempat berjumpa dengan sepasang pengantin. Pengantin perempuan mengenakan baju tradisional sementara yang laki-laki memilih setelan jas. Saya mengucapkan selamat kepada mereka, dan memuji sang pengantin laki-laki tampan dan pengantin perempuan cantik dalam bahasa Korea saya yang patah-patah. Mereka tersenyum malu-malu.

Musim semi adalah musim perkawinan. Salah satu tradisi setelah upacara perkawinan adalah berfoto di Sariwon. Harus diakui, memang banyak spot bagus untuk berfoto ria di tempat ini. Saya membayangkan jika Sariwon tak jauh dari Jakarta, tempat ini pasti banyak dikunjungi calon pengantin untuk membuat foto-foto *prewedding* mereka.

Kunjungan di Sariwon kami akhiri dengan mengudap panekuk yang terbuat dari kacang mung dan minum magooli, anggur beras yang rasanya segar dan sangat mirip brem Bali. Kami minum dari mangkuk. Saya lupa beberapa mangkuk sudah saya teguk. Pokoknya, setiap kali kawan-kawan baru saya bilang *chukpe*, alias bersulang, saya pun sigap menggelontorkan cairan segar itu ke perut. Tak pelak, magooli menjadi salah satu kenangan yang membuat saya kepingin lagi berkunjung ke Sariwon.

Tembok Kota Pyongyang dan Makam Raja Tongmyong

Korea adalah negara yang bangga dengan warisan budayanya. Sayangnya, perang telah membuat beberapa situs bersejarah mereka

other places.

I also met a newly-wed couple. The bride wore the Korean traditional dress while the groom was wearing a suit. I congratulated them in my broken Korean and complimented the handsome groom and the beautiful bride. They smiled shyly.

Spring is here; 'tis the season to be wedded. In Korea, one of the traditions done after the wedding ceremony is to take pictures in Sariwon. One must admit that there are many pretty spots that can serve as beautiful backgrounds for the pictures. Had Sariwon been close to Jakarta, brides and grooms would come in droves from Indonesia to make their pre-wedding pictures.

We ended our visit in Sariwon by enjoying pancakes made of mung beans and drinking magooli, refreshing rice wine that tasted like the Balinese rice wine. We drank from bowls. I cannot remember how many bowls I drank. Every time my new friends said chukpe, or 'cheers!', I readily gulped down the invigorating liquid. The magooli certainly created one of the most memorable experiences that made me want to visit Sariwon again.

Pyongyang City Wall and the Tomb of King Tongmyong

Korea is proud of its cultural heritage. Unfortunately, the war

rusak berat. Namun, kesungguhan merestorasi situs-situs itu menjadikan mereka bisa dinikmati dan dijadikan bahan pelajaran sejarah bagi generasi berikutnya.

Di Pyongyang, ada tembok kota peninggalan Kerajaan Koguryo yang dibangun pada 552-586 Masehi. Panjang totalnya 23 kilometer, dengan beberapa gerbang. Tembok ini memainkan peranan penting saat bangsa Korea diserang tentara asing pada 1010 dan abad ke-16.

Saya sempat mengunjungi Gerbang Taedong yang terletak tepat di tepian Sungai Taedong. Ada genta kuno bernama Pyongyang Bell yang masih terawat baik. Ada pula sebuah paviliun yang konon pernah dipakai seorang *kisaeng*, wanita penghibur Korea untuk membunuh seorang jenderal asing. Di paviliun ini saya juga ketemu beberapa pengantin baru yang berfoto. Alasan mereka memilih paviliun ini pastilah bukan karena terilhami kisah pembunuhan masa lalu itu, melainkan karena paviliun ini cantik dan latar belakang Sungai Taedong sungguh ciamik.

Situs bersejarah lain yang sempat saya kunjungi adalah Makam Raja Tongmyong, pendiri dinasti Koguryo. Raja Tongmyong sendiri lahir pada 298 SM. Menurut hikayat, sang raja sudah banyak dibekali kemampuan istimewa sejak usia belia. Misalnya, pada usia tujuh tahun ia sudah mampu membuat busur dan panah serta menjadi pemanah yang andal. Kisah raja besar ini bisa disaksikan pengunjung melalui lukisan-lukisan indah di Memorial Service

has seriously damaged some of their historical sites. Their thoroughness in restoring the sites, however, makes it possible for us to enjoy them again and use them as lessons of history for the future generations.

In Pyongyang, there is a city wall left by the Kingdom of Koguryo, built in 552 – 586 CE. It is 23 km long in total, with several gates. The wall played a significant role in protecting the city when Korea was attacked by foreign troops in 1010 and in the 16th century.

I also visited the Gate of Taedong by the Taedong River. There is an ancient bell called the Pyongyang Bell, still very well maintained. There is also a pavilion that according to legends was used by a *kisaeng*, a Korean female escort, to murder a foreign general. I also encountered several newly-weds in the pavilion who were having their pictures taken. They certainly used the pavilion not because they had been inspired by the story of the ancient murder, but because it was a lovely pavilion and the background scenery of the Taedong River was truly pretty.

I also visited the Tomb of King Tongmyong, founder of the Koguryo dynasty. King Tongmyong was born in 298 BCE. Legend has it that the king already had special skills even when he was still a child. When he was seven, for example, he could make bows and arrows and was already a masterful archer. Visitors can observe the story of the great king from the exquisite paintings in the Memorial

Hall. Di dalam bangunan ini, warna merah dari pilar-pilarnya sangat mendominasi.

Makam, atau tepatnya kompleks makam karena ada makam para jenderal dan menteri, tersebut berada di luar Kota Pyongyang. Suasananya asri dan sejuk. Barisan pinus yang konon sudah berumur ratusan tahun berada di kanan-kiri makam. Seperti banyak bangunan bersejarah lain, makam ini juga sudah direnovasi. Yang istimewa di kompleks makam ini adalah mural di dinding-dinding dalam makamnya. Mural ini sudah dicatat UNESCO sebagai warisan budaya dunia.

Di bagian depan terdapat Kuil Jongrung yang terdiri atas tiga bangsal yang di dalamnya masing-masing patung Buddha berlapis emas berukuran besar. Di tengah kuil, sebuah pagoda gagah berdiri. "Belum lama ini ada peziarah datang dari Indonesia ke kuil ini," kata pemandu saya. Hebat juga, pikir saya.

Saya datang ke kompleks makam tersebut pada sore hari. Di gerbang depan, ada seorang petani tua yang membawa seekor babi berbulu putih di boncengan sepedanya. Ternyata, babinya sudah mati. Ada kayu yang menusuk bagian jantung babi itu. Barangkali petani itu mau menggelar pesta. Sayang, saya tak sempat mengajaknya mengobrol.

West Sea Barrage dan Pyongyang Metro

Di samping melestarikan peninggalan-peninggalan sejarahnya, Korea juga melahirkan bangunan-bangunan modern yang mengundang decak kagum. Di muara Sungai Taedong yang arusnya

Service Hall. In the building, the red color of the pillars dominates the scene.

The tomb, or the complex of tombs to be exact, as there are also tombs of generals and ministers, is situated in outside the city of Pyongyang. It is a verdant and cool place. There are lines of pine trees, which people believe as being centuries-old, on the left and right sides of the tomb. Like a lot of other historical buildings, the tomb has also been renovated. What are special in this tomb complex are the murals in the tomb walls. UNESCO has registered the murals in its world cultural heritage list.

At the front is the Jongrung Temple, consisting of three halls, each housing a large Buddha statue. In the middle of the temple is a magnificent pagoda. "There was a pilgrim coming here from Indonesia recently," my guide told me. That was quite something, I thought to myself.

I visited the tomb complex in the afternoon. At the front gate, there was an old farmer carrying a white pig on his bike. It turned out that it was a dead pig. There was a wooden stake stuck to its heart. Perhaps the farmer was going to hold a feast. Unfortunately, I did not have the chance to have a chat with him.

The West Sea Barrage and Pyongyang Metro

Besides taking care of its cultural heritage sites, Korea also

mengalir ke Laut Barat Korea, pemerintah Korea membangun bendungan raksasa sepanjang 8 kilometer yang dinamai Loch Gate Nampo atau West Sea Barrage. Dam ini selesai dibangun pada 1991 setelah dikerjakan selama lima tahun.

Fungsi utama bendungan itu adalah mencegah air laut mengalir balik ke sungai dan mencemari daerah pertanian. Bendungan itu juga memasok air tawar ke kota-kota di sekitarnya. Ada beberapa kanal di tempat ini yang bisa dilewati kapal berbagai ukuran.

Sewaktu melintasi bendungan itu menuju pulau kecil tempat mercusuar berada, saya jadi teringat pada episode Rama Tambak dalam epos Ramayana. Dalam dongeng itu dikisahkan pasukan Prabu Rama membendung laut untuk menyeberang ke Alengka. Tentu saja, saat menyeberangi bendungan ini, kita tak perlu takut muncul monster-monster mengerikan seperti dalam cerita Rama Tambak.

Di bawah menara mercusuar, seperti di tempat-tempat lain, ratusan warga yang terdiri atas kaum perempuan dan kanak-kanak mengadakan pentas seni memperingati Hari Matahari. Mereka menghadap potret Presiden Kim Il Sung. Seorang perempuan memainkan akordeon, dan anak-anak menyanyi.

Bangunan-bangunan modern lain yang fungsional adalah Pyongyang Metro, jaringan stasiun kereta api bawah tanah. Setiap pagi dan sore stasiun-stasiun ini dipenuhi warga Pyongyang. Untuk menuju peron, penumpang mesti menuruni tangga berjalan sampai puluhan meter. Yang istimewa dari stasiun-stasiun ini adalah

builds modern edifices that elicited feelings of admiration. At the mouth of the Taedong River, whose stream flows to the Korean West Sea, the Korean government has built an 8-km-long gigantic dam called the Loch Gate Nampo or the West Sea Barrage. The dam was finished in 1991 after a five year construction period.

The dam mainly serves to prevent the sea water from flowing into the river and pollute farm areas. The dam also supplies clean water to the surrounding towns. There are several channels through which ships in varying sizes can pass.

While passing the dam on the way to the small island that houses the lighthouse, I was reminded of the Rama Tambak episode in the Ramayana epoch. The tale tells of King Rama's monkey troops that dam up the sea to go to the ogre land of Alengka. Of course, as we cross the dam, we would not have to be afraid of the impending scary monsters, unlike the Rama Tambak story.

At the foot of the lighthouse, just like in many other places in Korea that time, hundreds of people, female and children, were holding an art festival to commemorate the Sun's Day. They faced the portrait of President Kim Il Sung. A woman was playing the accordion while the children were singing.

Another functional modern building is the Pyongyang Metro, a network of subway stations. Every morning and evening, Pyongyangites crowd the stations. To get to the platform, people must go down the long escalators, some spanning scores of meters. The

dinding mereka yang dihias mural-mural cantik.

Kereta api bawah tanah adalah salah satu moda transportasi di Pyongyang selain tram dan bus listrik. Ketiganya sangat diminati warga Pyongyang. Di dekat Hotel Koryo, tempat saya menginap, tiga moda transportasi ini sangat mudah dijumpai. Saya jarang melihat orang menggunakan sepeda motor. Boleh jadi, udara terlalu dingin untuk bersepeda motor. Atau, transportasi publik yang memadai membuat warga Pyongyang tak tergoda untuk menggunakan kendaraan pribadi.

Kim Il Sung University, Grand People's Study House, dan Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace

Pendididikan menempati tempat utama di Korea. Tak mengherankan bila fasilitas pendidikan dibangun dengan kualitas tertinggi. Saya sempat mengunjungi beberapa tempat. Saya tiba di Kim Il Sung University tepat ketika hujan turun. Di depan gerbang beberapa mahasiswa sibuk melindungi kepala mereka dari tetesan air. Di kampus ini saya dibawa berkeliling beberapa ruangan. Di dinding-dinding terpajang foto-foto dalam ukuran besar mengenai kiprah Pemimpin Kim Jong Il semasa muda dan menjadi kader partai di tempat ini.

"Itu bangku tempat Pemimpin belajar," kata pemandu saya.

Di bangku itu, kata pemandu saya, ide-ide brilian berkenaan dengan organisasi, kesenian, dan patriotisme mengalir deras.

Di ruangan lain, ada hadiah yang diterima kampus ini dari

special feature about these stations is that their walls are adorned with beautiful murals.

Subway trains are one of the modes of transport in Pyongyang, aside from trams and electrical buses. These three modes of transportation are very popular among the Pyongyangites. Near the Koryo Hotel where I stay, it is easy to spot them. I rarely saw people using motorbikes. Perhaps it was too cold to use the motorbike, or perhaps the adequate public transportation makes the Pyongyangites prefer not to use private vehicles.

Kim Il Sung University, Grand People's Study House, and Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace

Education is supreme in Korea. Understandably, therefore, education facilities have been built in the best quality possible. I had the chance to visit some of them. I arrived at the Kim Il Sung University during the rain. At the gate, several students were busy protecting their heads from the trickling water. At the campus, I was taken to some of the rooms. On the walls were large pictures showing the exploits of the Leader Kim Jong Il when he was a young man and a party cadre studying at the university.

"That's the seat where the Leader was studying," said my guide.

It was from that seat, explained my guide further, that brilliants ideas regarding organizations, art, and patriotism had emerged.

In another room, there were presents that the university had

Marsekal Kim Jong Il seperti binatang dari berbagai negara.

Grand People's Study House adalah perpustakaan dan tempat belajar dengan 600 ruangan. Koleksi bukunya mencapai 30 juta buku lebih yang dikatalogkan secara rapi. Jika seorang pengunjung menginginkan sebuah buku, ia bisa meminta petugas mencarikannya. Petugas akan menekan tombol dan buku akan datang otomatis di dalam boks yang meluncur di atas rel kecil.

"Coba dengarkan yang ini," kata pemandu saya seraya menyetel tape.

Ternyata *Bengawan Solo* karya Gesang.

"Lagu ini bercerita tentang apa?" tanyanya.

"Tentang sebuah sungai di Pulau Jawa," kata saya.

Di salah satu ruangan saya sempat bercakap-cakap dengan sepasang mahasiswa yang sedang belajar bahasa Inggris. Aduh, mereka malu-malu. Tapi mereka ramah sekali.

Grand People's Study House terletak di Bukit Namsan, tepat berseberangan dengan Menara Juche. Bangunan megah ini juga menjadi latar belakang yang mengagumkan untuk Lapangan Kim Il Sung.

Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace adalah tempat favorit saya di Pyongyang. Tempat yang memiliki 200 ruang ini benar-benar layak menyandang nama Istana Anak-anak Sekolah. Di tempat ini anak-anak bisa mengikuti kegiatan ekstrakurikuler yang menjadi pilihan mereka: olahraga, sains, atau seni. Ada perpustakaan,

received so far from Marshal Kim Jong Il, for example the badges of decoration from many countries.

Grand People's Study House is a library and it offers 600 rooms for independent study. It houses more than 30 million of books, all of which have been neatly catalogued. If a visitor wishes to read a book, he or she can ask an officer to find the book. The officer pushes a button and the book will automatically come in a box, sliding on a small rail.

"Listen to this one," my guide played a piece of music.

It turned out that it was the song of *Bengawan Solo*, by the late Indonesian composer, Gesang.

"What's it about?" my guide asked me.

"It's about a river by that name in Java," I replied.

In one of the rooms, I had the chance to converse in English with a couple of students. Gosh, they were bashful. But they were also very friendly.

The Grand People's Study House is situated on the Namsan Hill, right across the Juche Tower. The magnificent building serves as an imposing background to the Kim Il Sung Field.

My favorite place in Pyongyang must have been the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace. The place boasts 200 rooms and truly deserves the name of the Schoolchildren's Palace. Here the children can do their extracurricular activities of choice: be it in the

Korea, Bangsa yang Bangga

Korea memiliki sejarah yang sangat panjang. Bukti-bukti peninggalan dari zaman batu, atau 600 ribu tahun, banyak ditemukan di Semenanjung Korea. Oleh karenanya, tak mengherankan bila kebudayaan Korea sudah maju sejak lama. Bentuk kerajaan, misalnya, sudah dikenal pada abad ke-30 SM.

Ketika Korea masih mengenal feodalisme, beberapa kerajaan kuat sempat muncul. Mereka antara lain Koguryo (sampai abad ke-10 M), Koryo (sampai abad ke-14 M), dan Li Choson yang memerintah dari abad ke-14 sampai kedatangan tentara Jepang pada abad ke-19.

Dalam sejarahnya, bangsa Korea memiliki tradisi panjang perlawanan terhadap tentara asing. Hal ini terjadi mulai masa kerajaan sampai modern. Presiden Kim Il Sung lahir pada 15 April 1912 Mangyongdae di Pyongyang. Ia lahir di keluarga pejuang. Kakek buyut, kakek, dan ayahnya semuanya pernah mengangkat senjata melawan penjajah.

Sejak usia belia, Presiden Kim Il Sung sudah menunjukkan bakat kepemimpinan. Hal ini berlanjut sampai masa remajanya ketika membentuk pasukan muda revolusioner. Penahanan beberapa kali tak menggoyahkannya untuk terus berjuang. Malah, masa-masa di penjara ini mematangkan konsep-konsep perjuangannya. Selepas dari penjara, ia berhasil membentuk Tentara Revolusioner Rakyat Korea. Pasukan inilah yang menjadi tulang punggung perjuangan RRD Korea sampai mencapai kemerdekaan pada 15 Agustus 1945.

Sayang, dalam usia muda tersebut Korea harus mengalami perang saudara pada awal 1950-an. Tak pelak, perang ini mendatangkan kehancuran dalam skala besar-besaran. Ketika gencatan sejata akhirnya ditandatangani, RRD Korea pun berkesempatan membangun negaranya. Berkat Presiden Kim Il Sung, RRD Korea bisa bangkit dan bangsa yang disegani dunia. Bukan itu saja, Presiden Kim Il Sung juga aktif dalam mewujudkan perdamaian dunia. Jenderal Kim Il Sung sudah mangkat pada 1994. Namun ide-ide cemerlangnya masih berlanjut sampai saat ini di tangan sang putra, Pemimpin Kim Jong Il.

Korea, a Proud Nation

Korea boasts a long history. Relics from the stone age, or 600 thousands years ago, have been found on the Korean Peninsula. It is not surprising, therefore, if the Korean culture has become advanced since a long time ago. It has, for example, known the form of a kingdom since the 30th century BCE.

When feudalism was still known in Korea, several strong kingdoms emerged. They were, among others, the Kingdom of Koguryo (until the 10th century CE), Koryo (until the 14th century CE), and Li Choson, which reigned from the 14th century until the arrival of the Japanese in the 19th century.

The Koreans have a long history of struggle against foreign occupations. This happened from the era of the kingdoms to the modern era. President Kim Il Sung was born on April 15, 1912 in Mangyongdae in Pyongyang. He was born into a family of fighters. His great-grand father, grand father, and father had all taken up arms fighting the occupation forces.

When he was still a young man, President Kim Il Sung had already shown his talent for leadership. This continued in his teens when he established the revolutionary young troops. Several detainments did not stop him in his struggle. Rather, the time he spent in jail precisely matured his concepts. As he was freed from the jail, he established the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. It was this army that served as the backbone of the struggle of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea until it gained its independence on August 15, 1948.

Unfortunately, in such a young age, Korea experienced a civil war in the early fifties. Inevitably, the war brought large-scale devastations. When the armistice was finally signed, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had the opportunity to develop its country. Thanks to President Kim Il Sung, the DPRK could successfully rise to become a respected nation. Not only that: President Kim Il Sung had also been actively involved in the effort to pursue world peace. General Kim Il Sung passed away in 1994. His brilliant ideas, however, are kept alive to this day in the hands of his son, Leader Kim Jong Il.

lapangan, dan tempat pertunjukan sebagai sarana penunjang.

Untuk bisa mengikuti kegiatan di tempat ini, anak-anak harus mengikuti seleksi terlebih dahulu. Tak mengherankan bila mutu sekolah ini sangat terjaga dengan anak-anak pilihan. Saya tak bisa menahan kekaguman setiap memasuki sebuah ruangan. Ada yang berlatih piano, biola, cello, erhu, senam, menari, catur tradisional, melukis, dan masih banyak lagi. Semuanya tampak bersemangat dan bersungguh-sungguh. Seorang anak lelaki, misalnya, berdeklamasi tentang kecemerlangan Jenderal Kim Il Sung.

Saya sempat juga menonton pertunjukan di Mangyondae. Tak dipungut biaya untuk menonton acara ini. Namun, sebaiknya penonton membeli karangan bunga untuk diserahkan kepada anak-anak itu. Harganya hanya US $ 5, sangat murah untuk pertunjukan yang luar biasa. Saya memberikan karangan bunga saya pada seorang gadis kecil yang tadi di panggung memainkan seruling dan menari lincah.

Mi kok dingin?

Ketika pertama kali mendengar bahwa salah satu makanan populer di Pyongyang adalah raengmyon atau mi dingin, saya jadi kurang berselera. Pikir saya, mana enak mi disajikan dalam keadaan dingin. Apa tidak tawar rasanya? Tapi, setelah mengetahui sebuah anekdot populer yang menyebut bahwa orang-orang Korea yang tinggal di Selatan rela menyeberangi perbatasan demi mi dingin ini, saya kontan penasaran.

field of sport, science, or art. The place houses a library, fields, and performance hall to support the children's activities there.

To be able to join the activities in the palace, the children must go through a selection process. Understandably, the quality of the school is very well maintained, armed with the carefully chosen children. I could not contain my admiration every time I went to a study room. There were children playing the piano, violin, cello, erhu, or doing gymnastics, dancing, playing traditional chess, painting, and many more. All of the children looked enthusiastic and serious at the same time. A boy, for example, presented a poem reciting the greatness of General Kim Il Sung.

I had the chance to see a performance at the Mangyondae. The performance was free, but the audience was expected to buy bouquets to be presented to the children. A bouquet cost only USD5; very cheap for such a remarkable performance. I presented my bouquet to a little girl who played the flute and danced enthusiastically on the stage.

Cold noodle? Excuse me?

When I first heard that one of the most popular dishes in Pyongyang was the raengmyon or cold noodle, I lost my appetite. I thought, cold noodles could not be a good idea. Wouldn't it be rather bland? But, after I learned about the popular anecdote claiming that Koreans living in the South were willing to cross the border to enjoy the cold noodle, my curiosity was immediately

Menurut Ju Jong Hyok dan Om Song Guk, tempat terbaik untuk menyantap mi dingin adalah di Restoran Okryu. Maka, pada suatu siang, meluncurlah kami ke sana. Benar saja, restoran ini ramai sekali. Bahkan, ada rombongan yang khusus datang dengan bus. Orang harus antre untuk mendapatkan tempat duduk. Untunglah, sebagai tamu asing, saya mendapat privelese tak harus mengantre. Tak apalah, sekali-sekali ini.

Sebelum mi datang, kami menikmati suguhan pembuka. Panekuk dan ikan lele kering yang cara makannya disuwir-suwir lalu dicelupkan ke kecap. Enak juga.

Lantas, datanglah mi dingin yang legendaris itu. Saya cicipi sesendok kuahnya. Ada sensasi tersendiri yang belum pernah saya rasakan. Ada rasa sejuk seperti kalau kita minum es, tapi sekaligus ada gurih memenuhi rongga mulut. Minya sendiri kenyal, enak dikunyah. Yang unik, bila kuahnya sudah berkurang, pramusaji akan menambahkan kuah dingin dari ceret. Teman-teman saya sangat bersemangat menyeruput kuah ini.

Bila mi dingin mengejutkan, tidak demikian halnya dengan barbekyu Korea. Saya sempat dua kali mencobanya di Restoran Arirang. Selain daging sapi, disajikan pula daging bebek dan domba dalam satu paket. Daging kita masukkan ke salada, dicampur dengan cabai hijau dan bawang putih, rasanya mantap. Seperti biasa, nasi keluar paling akhir.

roused.

According to Ju Jong Hyok and Om Song Guk, the best place to eat cold noodle was at the Okryu Restaurant. One noon, we rode to the venue. He was right; the restaurant was jam-packed. There was even a group that came specially on a bus. People had to wait to get a seat. Fortunately, as a foreign guest, I had the privilege of getting an immediate seat, bypassing the queue. Oh well, I did not do this every time, anyway.

Before the noodle was served, we enjoyed the appetizers of pancakes and dried catfish, torn up to shreds then dipped into the soy sauce. It was quite delicious.

Then the legendary cold noodle arrived. I tried a spoonful of the broth first. There was a distinct sensation, one that had been unknown to me. There was a cold sensation similar to the sensation of drinking iced beverage, but there was also a rather salty and delicious flavor filling my mouth. The noodle itself was chewy, good for munching. Interestingly, every time the cold broth was running out, an attendant would add some more to the bowl from a kettle. My friends enthusiastically slurped down the broth.

While the cold noodle might be rather surprising, it was not so with the Korean barbeque. I tried it twice at the Arirang Restaurant. Alongside the beef, duck and lamb meat were also served in a package. We rolled the meat in the greens, mixed it with green pepper and garlic—it was delicious. As usual, the rice came last.

Sepulang dari Korea, saya sempat mengobati rasa kangen kepada masakan Korea di Restoran Pyongyang di bilangan Radio Dalam, Jakarta Selatan. Rasanya memang tak seperti di tempat asli karena bahan yang dipakai sedikit berbeda. Tapi, makanan di restoran ini tetap enak, apalagi kokinya yang cantik-cantik didatangkan khusus dari Pyongyang.

Sirkus dan Kebun Binatang Pyongyang

Kawan Om Song Guk lebih banyak menunduk saat pemain trapeze beraksi. Katanya, jantungnya berdebar keras, jadi lebih baik tak menonton saja. Saya juga deg-degan, tapi rugi benar bila aksi hebat para pemain itu dilewatkan. Hari itu saya berada di Pyongyang Circus yang terletak di dekat Bukit Moran dan Mansu.

Panggung utama bentuknya bundar dengan diameter 14 meter. Atraksi pertama adalah tablo yang menggambarkan perjuangan pekerja Korea. Atraksi berikutnya dua pemain, laki-laki dan perempuan, berayun-ayun di ketinggian 20 meter lebih. Sejak pertunjukan inilah Om lebih banyak menunduk. Berbagai atraksi ditampilkan hari itu. Bersepeda roda satu, meniti tali, jumpalitan dengan trampolin, dan masih banyak lagi. Yang mengesankan, bila pada kesempatan pertama seorang pemain gagal, ia akan mencobanya sampai berhasil. Sungguh tekad yang luar biasa.

Di sela-sela atraksi yang mendebarkan, muncul para badut dengan lelucon *slapstick* dan pertunjukan yang sudah lama tidak pernah saya lihat lagi, beruang penari. Dengan kostum lucu, dua

After I came back from Korea, I had the chance to satisfy my craving for Korean food at the Pyongyang Restaurant in Radio Dalam area, South Jakarta. The taste was rather different from the one I had in its place of origin, as the ingredients were a bit different, too. But the food there was still good, especially as the pretty cooks had been specially flown from Pyongyang.

The circus and the Pyongyang Zoo

Comrade Om Song Guk spent most of the time looking down when the trapeze players were performing. He said that his heart was racing, so it would be better for him not to watch it altogether. My heart was racing, too, but it would be quite a waste to miss the players' terrific performance. That day, I spent my time at the Pyongyang Circus by the Moran and Mansu Hills.

The main stage was round with a diameter of 14 meter. The first attraction was a tableau depicting the struggle of the Korean workers. In the next attraction, two performers, a male and a female, were swinging around at a height of more than 20 meters. It was from this performance on that Comrade Om spent most of his time looking at the floor. There were a myriad of performances that day. There was the attraction of the unicycle, rope walking, trampoline performance, and many more. Remarkably, if a performer failed at first, he or she would try again until the feat was successfully performed. It was truly an amazing strength of will.

beruang menari dan melompati tali.

Saya juga berkesempatan mengunjungi Kebun Binatang Pyongyang. Kebetulan, tempat ini baru saja direnovasi dan dikunjungi Pemimpin Kim Jong Il. Hari itu hari libur sehingga kebun binatang ramai sekali. Orang-orang yang berpapasan selalu tersenyum ramah kepada saya. Memang, kumis dan jenggot saya dengan cepat membuka identitas saya yang bukan warga asli. Selama di Korea, saya memang tak menemui seorang pria Korea pun yang memelihara kumis. Padahal, raja-raja mereka gemar memelihara bulu wajah.

Rute saya berkeliling hari itu mengikuti rute yang dilakukan Marsekal Kim Jong Il. Di kebun binatang ini, ada beberapa hewan asli Korea seperti anjing dan harimau. Kata pemandu saya, mereka berhasil membiakkan harimau di sini. Selain itu, ada pula hewan-hewan hadiah pemimpin dunia kepada pemimpin Korea. Kebun binatang ini pernah memiliki orang utan dari Indonesia. Sayang, binatang tersebut sekarang sudah mati. Saat ini, mereka sedang menunggu kiriman baru.

Anak-anak di tempat ini bersemangat sekali memberi makan binatang. Bahkan, mereka tidak takut saat mulut kuda nil menganga lebar. Justru, itu kesempatan bagus untuk melemparkan potongan roti. Setelah puas melihat-lihat binatang, beberapa anak kecil tampak mencoba keberanian mereka dengan menaiki kuda. Seperti di belahan dunia lain, justru para orang tua yang tampak lebih bersemangat. Beberapa anak yang lain tampak mengantre

In the midst of the heart-racing attractions, the clowns also came out with slapstick humor, and there was also an attraction that I had not seen for a long time: the dancing bears. Two bears were dancing and jumping rope in cute costumes.

I also had the chance to visit the Pyongyang Zoo. It turned out that the place had been recently renovated and visited by the Leader Kim Jong Il. It was a holiday and the zoo was very crowded. The people I met always smiled amicably at me. Indeed, my mustache and goatee immediately showed that I was not a local. While in Korea, I never met any mustached man—although their kings had been fond of facial hairs themselves.

My route in the zoo that day followed that of Marshal Kim Jong Il. At the zoo, there were animals that truly originated from Korea, for example the dogs and tigers. My guide told me that they had succeeded breeding tigers at the zoo. Then there were also animals given by world leaders to the Korean leaders. The zoo once housed an orangutan from Indonesia. Unfortunately, the animal had died. The zoo now awaits a new delivery.

Here the children were enthusiastically feeding the animals. They were not even afraid when they saw the hippopotamus opening its jaws widely. They even saw it precisely as a good opportunity for them to throw breadcrumbs into its mouth. As they felt that they had enough looking at animals, some of the children tested their

untuk naik delman yang ditarik kuda poni yang lucu sekali.

Gunung Myohyang dan Bukit Moran

Sehari sebelum saya meninggalkan Pyongyang, saya berkunjung ke Gunung Myohyang atau Myohyangsan. Gunung ini terkenal akan air terjun dan mata airnya yang segar.

Perjalanan ke sana menyenangkan sekali. Pemandangan sepanjang jalan indah dan udara pun sejuk sehingga kami lebih suka membuka jendela mobil. Di kiri-kanan jalan beberapa kali kami temui kereta api yang berjalan dan stasiun kereta api tua yang keren. Selain itu, ada pula beberapa kolam yang banyak pemancingnya. Kawan Om Song Guk yang sangat suka memancing bilang ia jadi kepingin ikut memancing saat itu juga. Kami semua tertawa. Sementara itu, seperti dalam perjalanan-perjalanan kami yang lain, Jo Chol Nam, sang pengemudi menghibur kami dengan menyanyikan lagu-lagu Korea. Ia tak menguasai bahasa Inggris tetapi sangat fasih bahasa Rusia.

Di Gunung Myohyang inilah dibangun International Friendship Exhibition yang menampung hadiah yang diberikan oleh para pemimpin dunia untuk Presiden Kim Il sung dan Marsekal Kim Jong Il. Koleksi yang dibagi ke dalam dua gedung itu sama-sama mengagumkannya. Untuk masuk ke setiap gedung, pengunjung harus mengenakan sepatu khusus.

Ketika sampai pada hadiah yang diberikan pemimpin Indonesia, pemandu saya malah banyak bertanya kepada saya. Dengan senang hati,

courage by riding the horses. Like in any other place in the world, it was precisely the parents who seemed more enthusiastic. Some other children were queueing to climb the cart drawn by a very cute pony.

The Myohyang Mountain and the Moran Hill

One day before I left Pyongyang, I visited the Myohyang Mountain or the Myohyangsan. The mountain is famous for its waterfall and its fresh spring water.

The journey was a thoroughly pleasant one. There was beautiful scenery along the way and the air was so cool that we preferred keeping our windows open. On the sides of the street, we came across trains and picturesque old train stations. There were also fishing ponds with many anglers. Comrade Om Song Guk, who was very fond of angling himself, told us that the sight made him want to go fishing right away. We all laughed with him. Meanwhile, just like in our previous journeys, Jo Chol Nam, the driver, entertained us with Korean songs. He did not speak English but was very proficient in Russian.

In the Myohyang Mountain, the International Friendship Exhibition had been built to house the gifts from various world leaders to President Kim Il Sung and Marshal Kim Jong Il. The collection, presented in two buildings, was very impressive. To enter the two buildings, visitors must wear special shoes.

When we came across the gifts from the Indonesian leaders,

saya jelaskan sebisa saya mengenai Gatotkaca, Bima, ataupun episode Penculikan Sita dalam epos Ramayana. Di bangsal yang menghadap lembah, saya sempat "ditodong" membuat puisi saat duduk di kursi yang pernah dipakai Pemimpin Besar Kim Il Sung di Myohyang. Saya menulis bahwa kedamaian di tempat itu mendatangkan kedamaian di hati dan harapan-harapan yang baik.

Di Myohyang, saya juga mengunjungi beberapa kuil Buddha. Kuil-kuilnya terlihat bersih. Pohon-pohon juniper yang bertiup memunculkan suara gemerisik yang merdu. Suara itu berpadu dengan kicauan berbagai burung. Saya sempat bercakap-cakap dengan seorang biksu. Ia mengatakan bahwa kuil di tempat itu bisa berdiri berkat kebaikan hati Presiden Kim Il Sung.

Sepulang dari Gunung Myohyang, kami singgah di Bukit Moran yang berada di Pyongyang. Bukit ini tepat di atas Stadion Kim Il Sung, sebelumnya bernama Moranbong, tempat Bung Karno dahulu pernah berpidato. Sesuai namanya, Moran, bukit ini dipenuhi moran atau peony yang sedang berbunga.

Di atas bukit, kami bisa mengedarkan pandangan ke berbagai penjuru Pyongyang. Yang paling gampang terlihat tentunya Menara Juche. Saya juga kemudian mengenali bangunan-bangunan lain. Hari itu banyak orang berpiknik di bukit. Ada yang melukis, banyak pula yang bernyanyi. Beberapa orang memanggang daging. Aduh, aromanya sedap sekali. Kami jadi lapar lagi, padahal belum lama berselang baru saja makan siang.

my guide asked me a lot of questions. I gladly explained all I could about the wayang figures of Gatotkaca, Bima, and about the episode of the Kidnapping of Sita in the Ramayana epic. In the hall with the view to the valley, I was asked to write a poem as I sat on the chair that the Great Leader Kim Il Sung had used in Myohyang. I wrote that the peace in the place had brought forth peace in my heart, and, with it, good hopes.

In Myohyang, I made time to visit some Buddhist temples. They all looked neat. The whistling juniper trees made beautiful rustling sounds. The sounds mingled with the singing of a variety of birds. I had a chance to chat with a Buddhist priest. He said that the temple could stand there due to President Kim Il Sung's generosity.

On our way back from the Myohyang Mountain, we visited the Moran Hill in Pyongyang. The hill is right above the Kim Il Sung Stadium, formerly Moranbong, where Bung Karno gave his speech when he was in Pyongyang. In line with its name, Moran, the hill was full of moran flowers, or the blooming peony flowers.

On top of the hill, we could have an expansive vista of Pyongyang. The easiest edifice to spot was naturally the Juche Tower. Then I started to recognize other buildings, too. That day, many people were picnicking on the hill. Some were painting, some were singing. Yet some other decided to have a barbeque. Gosh, it sure smelled delicious! We immediately felt hungry again, although it was only a short while ago that we had our lunch.

Cendera mata

Ada satu kekecewaan dalam perjalalan saya ke Pyongyang. Saya gagal ikut acara tari massal yang digelar di Lapangan Kim Il Sung. Penyebabnya? Cuaca buruk sehinga acara dibatalkan.

Meskipun gagal mendapatkan kenang-kenangan menari di Lapangan Kim Il Sung, banyak cendera mata yang saya bawa dari Korea. Saya membeli pin, kaus, buku, perangko, sulaman, kerajinan, makanan kecil, bahkan rokok untuk kawan-kawan di Jakarta.

Saya meninggalkan Hotel Koryo menuju Bandara Sun-an ketika matahari masih muncul malu-malu di langit. Seperti pada hari kedatangan, saya diantar oleh kawan Ju, Om, dan Jo. Hati kami berat sehingga sempat tak bisa berkata apa-apa.

Di bandara, kami berjumpa dengan Band Krakatau dan beberapa staf KBRI. Duta Besar Daulat Pasaribu juga ikut datang melepas delegasi Indonesia, termasuk Dirjen NBSF Tjetjep Suparman.

Di bandara, saya mengobrol lagi dengan Ju dan Om. Seperti di dalam mobil, obrolan kami juga tersendat-sendat. Untuk sedikit lepas dari situasi ini, saya menyempatkan membeli beberapa cendera mata lagi di bandara. Tapi, saya tahu bahwa dari semua cendera mata yang saya dapatkan, ada satu yang sangat luar biasa dan saya mendapatkannya tanpa membeli. Hal itu tak lain adalah rasa persahabatan dan persaudaraan dari kawan-kawan baru saya di Pyongyang.

Ketika panggilan untuk pesawat berkumandang, saya berpelukan

Souvenirs

I did have one disappointment during the visit to Pyongyang: I failed to join the mass dance held at the Kim Il Sung Field.

Although I failed to bring home the memory of dancing in the Kim Il Sung Field, I managed to bring a lot of souvenirs from Korea. I bought pins, T-shirts, books, stamps, embroidery works, crafts, snacks, and even cigarettes for my friends in Jakarta.

I left the Koryo Hotel heading off to the Sun-An Airport when the sun was still a bashful presence in the sky. Just like how it was during my arrival, I was accompanied by Comrades Ju, Om, and Jo. We left with such heavy hearts that we could not utter any word.

On the airport, I came across the Krakatau Band and several staff members of the Indonesia Embassy. The Indonesian ambassador, Daulat Pasaribu, was also present there to farewell the Indonesian delegates, which included the Director General of the Cultural, Art, and Film Values, Tjetjep Suparman.

I chatted with Ju and Om again on the airport. Just like how it had been in the car, our discussion was rather stilted. To free myself from the situation a bit, I went to buy some more souvenirs at the airport. I knew, however, that from all the souvenirs I got, one thing remained special—and I got it for free. It was the feeling of camaraderie and friendship that I had with my new friends in Pyongyang.

sekali lagi dengan kawan-kawan baru saya. Ketika saya menaiki tangga pesawat, saya sempatkan menengok ke arah terminal. Saya melihat Ju, Om, dan yang lain-lain masih melambaikan tangan.

As the boarding call for my flight was heard, I hugged my new friends once more. When I walked up the steps to the plane, I looked back to the terminal again. I saw Ju, Om, and others were still waving their hands.

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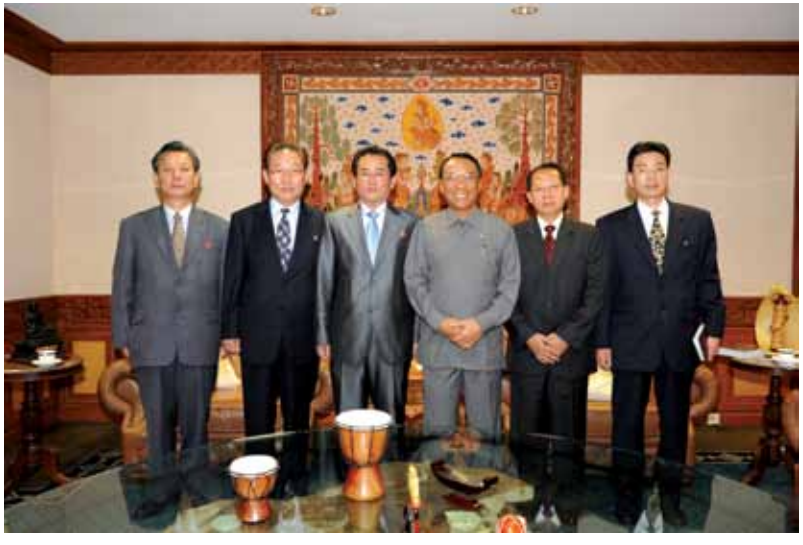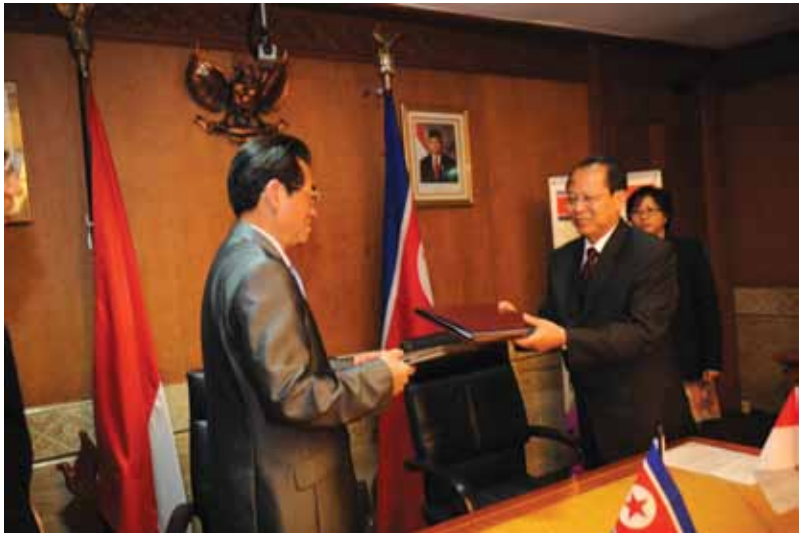
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